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CINCINNATI LANDING

CINCINNATI IN 1841:

ITS

EARLY ANNALS

AND

FUTURE PROSPECTS.

BY CHARLES CIST.

CINCINNATI:
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED FOR THE AUTHOR.
1841.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Page.

TOPOGRAPHY ---- 13
HISTORICAL SKETCHES ---- 14
BOUNDARIES AND DIVISIONS ---- 29
CLIMATE ---- 30
POPULATION ---- 32
- Census of 1840 ---- 32
- Comparative Table ---- 35
- Increase of Population ---- 38
- Elements of Population ---- 38

DWELLING-HOUSES AND STORES ---- 40
OCCUPATIONS, TRADES AND PURSUITS ---- 42
- Bar, Pulpit, Faculty, Literature, Science and the Fine Arts ---- 42
- Commerce and Navigation ---- 42
- Manufacturers and Mechanics ---- 43
- Miscellaneous ---- 43

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT ---- 44
- Courts of Judicature ---- 44
- Justices of the Peace ---- 46
- Legislative and Executive Authority ---- 46
- City Council ---- 47
- City Officers ---- 48
- County Officers ---- 48
- Township Officers ---- 48

COMMERCE ---- 49
- Chamber of Commerce ---- 49

BANKS ---- 50
INSURANCE ---- 52
MANUFACTURES AND INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS ---- 54
METEOROLOGY ---- 59
- Temperature ---- 59
- Winds ---- 62
- Rain ---- 63
- Weather ---- 64
- Height of Barometer ---- 65

GEOLOGY ---- 65
MAGNETISM ---- 70
- Terrestrial Magnetism at Cincinnati ---- 73

CANALS, RAILROADS AND TURNPIKES ---- 76
- Miami Canal ---- 84
- Whitewater Canal ---- 86

PUBLICATIONS ---- 93
CHURCHES AND RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES ---- 96
CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS ---- 99
- Orphan Asylums ---- 99
- Commercial Hospital, and Lunatic Asylum of Ohio ---- 101
- House of Employment for Female Poor ---- 102
- Intelligence Office ---- 102

Page.
BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES ---102
MASONIC LODGES ---102
ODD FELLOWS ---104
SAVINGS INSTITUTION---107
SCIENCE AND LITERATURE ---109
Academy of Natural Science ---109
Apprentices' Library---109
Young Men's Mercantile Library Association---110
EDUCATION---111
Common Schools ---111
Private Schools ---116
Classical Schools---116
Colleges ---116
Theological Schools ---118
Law Schools---119
College of Teachers---121
LANE SEMINARY---122
MEDICAL COLLEGE ---125
OHIO MECHANICS' INSTITUTE ---128
FINE ARTS ---133
Musical Societies ---136
Arts and Artists ---137
Portrait and Landscape Painters ---139
Miniature Painters ---141
Modelers and Sculptors---141
Societies of the Fine Arts ---141
FIRE DEPARTMENT ---143
Fire Association---143
Fire Companies ---144
Public Cisterns---145
Fire Plugs---146
WATER WORKS ---147
STEAM-BOATS---150
UNITED STATES OFFICES ---152
Surveyor General ---152
Post Office ---153
ANNALS OF CINCINNATI ---155
PIONEER SKETCHES---195
CENSUS SKETCHES---233
Manufactures---236
Steam Vessels---252
Our Schools---256
Reverses of Fortune---260
Publications ---262
Value of Property ---263
Improvements in Prospect or in Progress ---268
The Catholic Cathedral---269
The Baptist Western Theological Institute---270
Fuel ---272
APPENDIX ---275

PREFACE.

I PRESUME that books may always be read to more advantage, if the reader be enabled to enter on the perusal with some general idea of their origin, design and character, and propose, therefore, in these prefatory remarks, to furnish this advantage to those who peruse these pages.

The reports which I made through the Cincinnati public prints, of my progress in taking the census of this city for 1840, enlivened and illustrated as they were, with various observations and incidents springing from my official inquiries, proved of sufficient interest to induce their republication, in whole or in part, elsewhere, in different sections of the United States. When these census labors were finished, suggestions were made to me from various quarters, abroad and at home, that a volume prepared from the materials I had gathered in the fulfilment of my trust, which should embrace what was worthy of record respecting Cincinnati, would be acceptable, not merely in the city which it professed to describe, but at various points, particularly to the east, where Cincinnati had long been an object of attention and curiosity, and which section of country had always appeared greatly deficient in knowledge of our statistics,—local, moral, and political. It was alleged, that although much had been published in the eastern newspaper press respecting this place, it

was partial and defective in its character, written by strangers, whose limited time, and still more limited opportunities, precluded them from seeing any thing but what lay on the surface, or, if the result of actual investigation, confined to detached objects, and individual departments of business. For these reasons, it was supposed no adequate impression had been made on the public mind in the Atlantic cities, in reference to the resources, business and prospects of Cincinnati. Under these representations, and ignorant of the difficulties which lay in my path, I decided on preparing "Cincinnati in 1841" for the press, and stated, that it would be ready for the public by the first of April ensuing.

In consulting various persons, who, from their sounder judgment or pursuits in life, I deemed fit advisers as to the general scope and character of the proposed publication, I discovered as many opinions, or shades of opinions, as there were individuals. It was thought by some, that the work should be principally historical, furnishing a narrative of the origin and settlement of Cincinnati, and the progress of the city to its present state of prosperity, with such notices of what I had observed in my census inquiries, as would be appropriate and interesting. Others, who supposed its main value to consist in its being a book of reference, were for confining it to statistical information, with such general inferences and illustrations, as the subject would suggest. Another class proposed that it should form a record of the antiquities of the place, with the biography of the early settlers; and a portion of my advisers—as numerous, probably, as any others,—suggested, that Cincinnati being known well enough at

home, the great object should be to prepare a mass of information suitable for strangers, and enable many persons who are constantly receiving inquiries respecting the city, either by transmitting the book, or making use of the knowledge it should impart, to answer them to advantage. It may serve to give a lively impression of the diversity of views which appeared to prevail on this subject, that I received as contributions to these pages, an elaborate essay on the militia system; an article on the condition and character of our colored population; a sketch of the evils of penitentiary industry; a chapter on the horse-jockeys in Cincinnati, and a disquisition on the various breeds of hogs. With the desire to conciliate and harmonise, as far as possible, such clashing and discordant opinions, these pages have been compiled for publication.

But my embarrassments in the choice of my subjects, hardly equaled the difficulty in the undertaking itself. It was expected,—and by those not familiar with the employment,—naturally enough, that my census labors presented me with the materials of the very kind, and in the very shape, for the proposed enterprise. But the fact was, that the business statistics were under some twelve or fifteen heads, in the returns to the department of state; made out under what I conceived a very defective arrangement; entirely deficient, too, in details; and, if used in that state, would have been perfectly unsatisfactory to the community. In short, to a great extent, I had again to take my manufacturing statistics, in order to bring them into the shape required for this use. Of the consumption of time in preparing these pages, some idea may be formed when I state, that the table of man-

ufactures, &c., occupying but five pages, from 54 to 58, of "Cincinnati in 1841," cost me almost two months, in accumulating the details alone.

On the other hand, I knew that a work of this kind, to fulfil, in any just degree, the expectations it raised, must make its appearance within a reasonable period, and before the information it should afford might be presented in other channels to the public; and thus, with but four months' time for preparing this work, which most persons would probably think ample space for the purpose, I have found myself hurried in my employment, to a degree which must account for, if it may not excuse, that want of order in arrangement, and those defects in composition, which greater leisure would have corrected.

After all, blemishes in style and forms of expression, are of secondary importance in works of this kind; and I trust it will be found that the weightier matters of fact and figures, which were gathered with deliberate care, and finished before the haste of composition occurred, will be found as accurate as first attempts usually can be made. These pages will serve beyond the present purpose, at any rate, as a nucleus around which to gather the later details and incidents of a subsequent enterprise, and enable the projector to avail himself of advantages, and avoid faults which occur to the eye in the condensed form of print, but escape notice in the wide range of manuscript papers and tables.

Most of the defects, however, which exist in this publication, result principally from the attempt to embrace a variety too great to receive justice in a volume of three hundred pages. It was this difficulty which constrained

me to reduce my manufacturing notices to a meagre sketch of a few establishments, and to exclude many valuable statistics well calculated to illustrate the objects of the work. If, on these accounts, I shall fail in fulfilling public expectation, my apology must be, a desire to accommodate all views and gratify every taste, together with my want of that experience in this line, which would have taught me the consequences.

Of the value of what properly may be termed in these pages, mine, it does not become me to speak; but I may be permitted to say, that the articles by professor Locke, on geology and magnetism, and on meteorology, by professor Ray, of the Ohio Medical, and Woodward colleges, will commend themselves on their face, as contributions of no ordinary value in the statistics of science to Europe and to our Atlantic cities. Nor to the larger class interested in those subjects, will the condensed, but still comprehensive views of our canals, rail-roads and turnpikes, and of our schools and colleges, from the pen of E. D. Mansfield, familiar for years with these, among other statistics, prove of less value and interest. As respects other individuals, too numerous to specify or even recollect, who have supplied me with materials, I shall only say, that I have obtained all my information from the fountain head in every department of art, business, or science. A portion has been gathered from existing publications, which furnished me with a large share of my historical sketches. For these, as I know not the authors, I can not make more direct acknowledgments.

I feel it my duty to call the attention of the reader to the article in the Appendix marked A. It presents a

clear, a startling, and I will take the responsibility of adding, an unanswerable argument on an interesting subject,—the future destinies of Cincinnati,—and reconciles me to the necessity of shutting out, for want of space, an article I had prepared on the prospects before us. It will be seen by the intelligent reader, to be exactly that sagacious and far-reaching view of the future, which is justified by the past and the present; but which those will ridicule, who can not appreciate its force and value. All I ask, is, *let any man, who thinks himself able, frame even a plausible reply to it.* Not a feature in its anticipations is bolder than were considered, here and abroad, the predictions of men still living, who went no farther than to assert that the younger race present, would see steam-boats bringing freight up from New Orleans, *as low* as two dollars per hundred lbs.; that the day would come, when it would take *as many* as twenty steam-boats, of as much as one hundred tons burthen each, to do *the whole* business of St. Louis, Louisville, Pittsburg and Cincinnati; that the mails would be brought from the eastern cities to this place, in twelve days; and that property would be sold on Main street, as high as one hundred dollars per front foot. These were the *visionaries* of those days, who, but for their saneness in other things, and general standing in society, would have been treated with silent contempt, or thought fitted only for straight-jackets: and yet how tame and feeble was their highest flight, compared with the sober realities, not which were left to their children to behold, but which they lived to see extended ten, twenty and thirty-fold beyond what they had the sagacity to foresee and the boldness to assert. Such has

been the progress of the west—Cincinnati transcendantly —that if the anticipations of J. W. Scott, of Maumee city, the writer of this article, be not fulfilled, it will be the first case of the kind, which has not been accomplished far beyond the measure, and far within the date, for which calculations have been made.

Many of the facts and illustrations of our business, resources, improvements, &c., are of such novelty and importance, as will probably startle even our own citizens. That a state of things should exist, of which numbers here are unconscious, will not, however, surprise those who reflect, that in this hive of productive industry of ours, as almost every where else, such is the engrossing nature of the avocations of life, that most persons are interested in, and familiar with little else than passes under their immediate notice, and lies in the path of their appropriate pursuits. Still they know that while they are busy, their neighbors are not idle; and, although they may not be familiar with the nature and extent of these employments, they will confide in statements made by one who has been long known to them as not likely to deceive, or to be himself deceived by others. I feel, therefore, that the community here will not dispute the facts and inferences of this volume, and am prepared for, as I anticipate, all that the ignorance or rivalry of other places may suggest, in doubts or denials.

Such as it is, "Cincinnati in 1841" is now committed to the winds and waves of *public sentiment*.

April 1st. 1841.

CINCINNATI IN 1841.

TOPOGRAPHY.

Cincinnati, the largest city of the west, is situated in a gradual bend of the Ohio river, on its northern bank, and immediately opposite Newport and Covington, Kentucky. Its latitude was determined by colonel Jared Mansfield in his topographical surveys, 39° 6′ 30″ north, and its longitude 7° 24′ 45″ west. It is nearly central between Pittsburg at the head of the Ohio, and Cairo at the junction of that river with the Mississipi, being about 465 miles from each point. Its distance by land traveling is—from Columbus 115; Indianapolis 120; Lexington 90; Nashville 270, and Pittsburg 298 miles. By steamboat conveyance—from Louisville 138, St. Louis 655, Natchez 1335, and New Orleans 1631 miles. By stage route it is 502 miles from Washington, 518 from Baltimore, 617 from Philadelphia, and, via Lake Erie and the Erie canal, 650 miles from New York.

The upper plane of Cincinnati is 540 feet above tide water at Albany, and 25 feet below the level of Lake Erie: low water mark of the Ohio river here being 432 feet above tide water at Albany or 133 feet below Lake Erie. The descent of the upper part of Cincinnati to low water mark is therefore 108 feet. The city is almost in the eastern extremity of a valley of about twelve miles in circumference, perhaps the most delightful and extensive on the borders of the Ohio The platform of the city is composed of two parts, the second

table rising considerably above the level of the first, affording, under a regular system of city grading, that desirable medium of slope which permits the drainage to pass off freely, while it affords from the city landing an easy ascent.

The hills which surround this extensive valley, present to the eye of the beholder one continued ridge, irregularly elevated, and of diversified configurations. They exhibit, under no circumstances, an aspect of grandeur; but are always beautiful and picturesque. Their average elevation above the plain, is about three hundred feet; and, instead of the bold and rocky declivities, which characterize the *freestone* regions of the Ohio, they present gentle and varying slopes, which are mostly covered with native forest trees. The aspect of the valley from the surrounding hills is highly beautiful. It is various in its character, as it is seen at different seasons, and from different points.* In approaching Cincinnati by water, whether ascending or descending the river, the view is neither extensive nor commanding.

HISTORICAL SKETCHES.

The Miami country, on whose Ohio river front this city is nearly a central point, was early known to the whites and an object of admiration for its great fertility. In 1751, Christopher Gist, agent for the old English Ohio company, explored the Great Miami river about one hundred miles, and in 1752,

* One of the views most worthy, perhaps, of attention, may be had at an early hour on one of the foggy mornings of August, or September. A spectator, under such circumstances, placed upon one of these hills, will find himself elevated quite above the dense vapors of the river: he will behold the sun rising free from all obscurity, while the plain below him is lost in one unbroken sheet of fog, presenting the appearance of an unruffled lake. As soon, however, as the rays of the sun fall less obliquely upon this expanse of vapor, it dissipates, and assuming the appearance of fleecy clouds, passes away to rarer regions, gradually disclosing the city, the river, the villages, the numerous steamboats, and all the various objects of the valley.

the English had built a fort or trading station among the Piankashaws, a tribe of the Twigtwees or Miamis, whose hunting grounds were in the adjacent region on what is now called Loramie's creek, 47 miles north of Dayton. This post was attacked and taken by the French in the course of the same year. The Miami valleys were subsequently examined by Daniel Boone while captive to the Shawanees in 1778, and by the war parties which Bowman and Clark led against the Indians on the Little Miami and Mad rivers. But Kentucky at this period was barely able to maintain its own various stations or posts, and had neither leisure nor men to spare for effecting a lodgment in the neighborhood of this tribe of Indians, already well known to be one of the most efficient and inveterate enemies of the Kentucky settlers. Treaties with the various savage tribes having been made or renewed in 1784, 1785 and 1786, by which the country upon the Muskingum, Scioto and the Miamis was ceded to the whites; among others whose attention was directed to the settlement of the new country was Benjamin Stites of Redstone—now Brownsville—Pennsylvania. He visited New York to purchase from congress for himself and associates, a tract on the Miamis, and there proposed to John Cleves Symmes, a member of congress from New Jersey, to unite in the enterprize, relying probably on his official influence to effect the purchase. Mr. Symmes decided on seeing the country before entering into any contract, and on his return completed the arrangement in his own name. The tract thus purchased was supposed to contain one million acres of land upon the Ohio, and lying between the Miamis. On actual survey, however, this extent was reduced to less than six hundred thousand acres. Of this purchase ten thousand acres at the mouth of the Little Miami were shortly after sold by the patentee to Mr. Stites, and in January, 1788, the entire section No. 18 in the fourth township and first fractional range, and the fraction No. 17 lying between it and the river were purchased by Matthias Denman of New Jersey. These, with the fractional section

No. 12 in the same township and range, compose the present site of Cincinnati.

In the summer of 1788, several emigrating parties left New York and New Jersey, for the settlement of the "new purchase," as it was called. Among these was Denman and his associates, who reached Maysville—then Limestone—Kentucky, in August, and an arrangement was entered into there between Denman, colonel Robert Patterson and John Filson of Lexington, by which the three became jointly interested in the project of laying out a town and establishing a ferry opposite the mouth of Licking, being the ground purchased by Denman. The old Indian war-path from the British garrison at Detroit crossed the Ohio at this point, which was also the usual avenue by which the savages on the northern side of the Ohio approached the Kentucky stations.

As an inducement to settlers the new proprietors agreed to give an in lot six rods by twelve, being nearly half an acre, and an out lot, being an entire square in the plat and about four acres in extent, to each of the first settlers, on condition of their making certain improvements to promote the growth of the place.

The proprietors took possession accordingly in the latter part of September, 1788. On this occasion among others who came to see the country or to settle in it, were Symmes, Israel Ludlow and others. They here separated,—Symmes, Patterson and Filson, with a part of the company, going farther back from the river to examine the country, while Denman with Ludlow, who was a surveyor, and a few others, followed the meanders of the Ohio between the Miami rivers and up the Great Miami about ten miles. Three days being thus spent, the two companies met on the site of the future Cincinnati, when it was found that Filson was missing. He was never heard of afterwards, and had doubtless been surprised and killed by Indians.

The Denman party then returned to Limestone, where a new agreement was made in October, to which Ludlow be-

came a party in Filson's place, and was besides empowered to act as agent for the others in all things relating to the town. The plat of the proposed town was made at this time, dedicating for religious and municipal uses the square between 4th and 5th and Main and Walnut streets, and for public purposes, what now constitutes the city landing, reserving only to the proprietors in this last grant, a ferry-right. Denman returned at once to New Jersey, and Patterson soon after to Kentucky, leaving the new settlement in the hands of Ludlow. Some few years afterwards, Joel Williams purchased the remaining interest of Matthias Denman, as did Samuel Freeman that of Patterson; and the proprietors, for the first time, were now all residents of Cincinnati.

On the 28th December 1788,* Israel Ludlow, with about twenty other persons, landed and commenced a settlement. They erected three or four log cabins, the first of which was built on Front, east of and near Main street; and in the course of January following was completed the survey and laying off of the town, then covered with sycamore and sugar trees in the first or lower table, and beech and oak upon the upper or second table. Through this dense forest the streets were laid out, their corners being marked upon the trees. This survey extended from Eastern-row, now Broadway, to Western-row, and from the river as far as to Northern-row, now Seventh street. The population of the place had become by this time eleven families, besides twenty-four unmarried men dwelling

* It is not possible, amidst varying and conflicting testimony, to arrive at certainty as respects this date. Israel Ludlow and colonel Patterson, in their deposition in a chancery case years afterwards, state that they landed opposite the mouth of Licking in the month of January, 1789; while William McMillen, one of the same party and a very intelligent man, testifies in the same case, "that he was one of those who formed the settlement of Cincinnati, on the 28th of December, 1788." Mr. Denman, in the case "Lessee of the city of Cincinnati vs. First Presbyterian Church," speaks of the settlement as having occurred late in December, 1788. It is agreed by all, that the party left Limestone on the 24th December, and the fact that the river was full of ice at the time, renders all conclusions founded on probability unavailable.

in about twenty cabins, principally adjacent to the present landing. The larger part of the trees in the bottom between Walnut street and Broadway were cut down, but remained on the ground for several years.

At this period an abundant supply of game and fish made good the failure of the provisions brought by the settlers. The Indians, although unfriendly, had as yet committed no hostilities or even depredations.

About the first of June, 1789, Major Doughty arrived with 140 men from Fort Harmar on the Muskingum and built four block-houses nearly opposite the mouth of Licking. When these were finished, within a lot of fifteen acres reserved by the United States and immediately on the line of Third street between Broadway and Lawrence street, he commenced the construction of Fort Washington. This building, of a square form, was simply a fortification of logs hewed and squared, each side about one hundred and eighty feet in length, formed into barracks two stories high. It was connected at the corners by high pickets with bastions or block-houses, also of hewed logs, and projecting about ten feet in front of each side of the fort, so that the cannon placed within them could be brought to rake the walls. At the centre of the south side, or front of the fort was the principal gateway, a passage through this line of barracks about twelve feet wide and ten feet high secured by strong wooden doors of similar dimensions. As an appendage to the fort, on its north side and enclosed with high palisades extending from its north-east and north-west corners to a block-house, was a small triangular space in which were shops for the accommodation of the artificers. Extending along the whole front of the fort was a fine esplanade about eighty feet wide and enclosed with a handsome paling on the brow of the bank, the descent from which to the lower bottom was sloping about thirty feet. The exterior of the fort was whitewashed and at a short distance presented a handsome and imposing appearance. On the eastern side were the officers' gardens finely cultivated, ornamented with

handsome summer-houses, and yielding in their season abundance of vegetables. The site of this building is that part of Third street opposite the Bazaar, now Mechanic's Institute, and extending an average breadth of about sixty feet beyond the line of the street on both sides.

Fort Washington was completed by November. On the 29th of the succeeding month, general Harmar arrived with 300 men and took possession of it.

In the course of this year, several log houses, and one frame, were built; and some of the out lots, north of Seventh street, cleared. The legal title to the ground on which the town was built, being still in John Cleves Symmes, the patentee, all the deeds for the original in and out lots, were made in his name. In 1790, the lots, on fractional section No. 12, were laid out by Mr. Symmes, as an addition to the town plat. General Arthur St. Clair, at this time, was the governor of the north-western territory, and, in January, 1790, arrived at the village for the purpose of organizing the county, which, at the suggestion of Mr. Symmes, was called Hamilton, in compliment to the then secretary of the treasury. This county covered, it is believed, the whole territory west of the Muskingum; and Cincinnati was then, as it ever since has been, its seat of justice. The town had an increase of forty families this year, and about as many cabins were erected; two frame buildings were also added, during the same time. Fifteen or twenty of the inhabitants were killed by the Indians, in the course of 1790. The increase at Columbia, near the Little Miami, was rather greater, and a new station called Colrain, 17 miles north-west of Cincinnati, on the Great Miami, was laid out. Four or five other stations around the village, and generally within five or six miles, were also erected. At these places general Harmar stationed a few regulars for their defence. The Indians were constantly prowling around the neighborhood, and those who ventured outside their forts, did it at the peril of their lives.

All his preparations for a northern campaign having now

become completed, general Harmar commenced his march from Fort Washington on the 30th September, with three hundred and twenty regulars, and eight hundred and thirty-three militia from Kentucky and Pennsylvania. In four days the army reached the Indian town Chillicothe, on the Little Miami, sixty miles from Cincinnati. The principal object of general Harmar, was to destroy the Maumee fort and village at the confluence of the St. Mary and St. Joseph's; and, learning that the enemy had concentrated their forces at this post, despatched colonel Todd to Kentucky for a further supply of troops. In a few days, six hundred volunteers joined the army. Harmar then proceeded to Fort Loramie, about fifty miles, and marched within a few miles of the Maumee fort. Here he encamped, sending forward colonel Hardin with a detachment of four hundred and eighty men, with orders to surprise the enemy by night and storm the fort. When the detachment arrived, they found the fort and village abandoned. These they set on fire. The main body arriving, they pushed on to another Indian post on the St. Mary's, three miles distant. Colonel Hardin moved forward with his corps to reconnoitre, and the Indians, who were lying in covert near the borders of a prairie through which the troops had to pass, suddenly attacked the detachment, with such impetuosity as to break its ranks. Great numbers were killed in the action, and also in their retreat to the main body. General Harmar, next morning, gave orders for the army to return to Fort Washington, and after a march of eight miles, halted for the night. Here colonel Hardin, desirous of retrieving the misfortunes of the day, solicited and obtained permission of the commander-in-chief, once more to give the enemy battle. He returned next day to the site of Maumee town, with six hundred militia, and sixty regulars. On their approach, the Indians retreated. A severe battle ensued, in which the enemy was driven across the St. Joseph. Major Fountain, pierced with eighteen balls, and colonel Willis, two brave officers, were among the slain. The detachment then returned to

the main body, and the next morning the army resumed its march. The Indians followed in sight of the army, almost to Fort Washington, without, however, committing any serious depredations.

On the 8th of January, 1791, John S. Wallace, John Sloane, Abner Hunt, and a Mr. Cunningham, who were exploring the country west of the Great Miami, fell in with a large body of Indians: Cunningham was killed, and Hunt taken; the other two escaped to the station at Colrain. This station consisted of fourteen inhabitants, under the protection of colonel Kingsbury, with a detachment of eighteen regulars. On the morning of the 10th, the Indians, about three hundred in number, made their appearance before the station, and demanded a surrender, which was promptly refused. A fire was instantly commenced from the garrison, and returned by the Indians. An express was sent to Cincinnati, for a reinforcement. Captain Truman, with thirty regulars and thirty-three volunteers, reached the station next morning about 10 o'clock; but before he arrived the Indians, who had continued the attack until about 9 o'clock of the same day, had departed. Hunt, who had three days before been taken by the Indians, was found a short distance from the station, with his legs and arms extended and fastened to the ground—his head scalped, his body mangled, and a blazing fire-brand placed in his bowels. During the attack, the bullets in the garrison being expended, the women supplied the deficiency by melting their spoons and plates, and casting them into balls.

Various attempts to negociate with the Indians were resorted to; but having all failed, another body of troops, under the command of general St. Clair, was raised for the defence of the frontiers. St. Clair, after repairing to Lexington to obtain the assistance of the Kentucky militia, reached Cincinnati on the 15th May, 1791. His expedition against the Indians was protracted till late in the season, by the slowness with which recruits were raised; their delay in descending the Ohio, in consequence of low water; and, as it was alleged, an unpar-

donable negligence of the quarter-master and commissary departments. On the 7th of August, all the troops which had arrived, except the artificers, and a small garrison for the fort, moved to Ludlow's station, six miles north of Cincinnati, in order to obtain forage from the woods, which was entirely consumed about Fort Washington, and to await the arrival of the troops which were expected. The army, amounting to two thousand and three hundred non-commissioned officers and privates, moved from Ludlow's station on the 17th of September to the Great Miami, where they erected Fort Hamilton. Having placed a small garrison in the fort, the army then proceeded on its march, and, by the 12th of October, reached the site, where they built Fort Jefferson, about forty miles north of Fort Hamilton. These posts were intended as places of deposit and of security, either for convoys of provisions which might follow the army, or for the army itself, should any disaster befall it.

On the 14th, the army, consisting of seventeen hundred non-commissioned officers and privates fit for duty, again commenced its march, with not more than three days' supply of flour. Many of the horses died for want of forage, and on the 31st, sixty of the Kentucky militia deserted in a body.

On the 3d of November the army reached a creek, fifty miles from the Miami villages, and encamped on a commanding piece of ground in two lines, having the creek in front. The right wing, composed of Butler's, Clark's and Patterson's battalions, commanded by general Butler, formed the first line; the left, consisting of Bedinger's and Guthrie's battalions and the second regiment, commanded by colonel Darke, formed the second line. The right flank was supposed to be secured by the creek, by a steep bank, and a small corps of troops. Some of their cavalry and their pickets covered the left flank. The militia were placed over the creek about a quarter of a mile in advance, and encamped in the same order. At this place the general determined to throw up a slight work for the security of the baggage, and, when joined by

major Hamtramck, who had been detached to protect the convoys of provisions and prevent further desertion, to proceed immediately to the Miami villages. But both these designs were defeated. For next morning, about half an hour before sunrise, an attack was made upon the militia, who very soon gave way, and rushing into the camp through major Butler's battalion, threw it into great confusion. The greatest exertions of the officers were ineffectual to restore order. The Indians pursued the flying militia, and attacked the right wing with great fury. The fire, however, of the first line for a few minutes checked them, but almost instantly, a much heavier attack began upon that line, and shortly was extended to the second. The great weight of it was directed against the centre of each, where the artillery was placed and from which the men were repeatedly driven with great slaughter. Finding no great effect from the fire, and confusion beginning to spread, from the great numbers falling in every quarter, it became necessary to try the effect of the bayonet. Accordingly colonel Darke with part of the second line, was ordered to charge the left flank of the enemy, which he executed with great spirit. The Indians instantly gave way, and were driven back three or four hundred yards; but for want of a sufficient number of riflemen to pursue this advantage, colonel Darke soon returned, and in turn was obliged to give way. At that moment the enemy entered the camp by the left flank, having pushed back the troops that were posted there. Several charges were then made with uniform success; but in all of them great numbers were killed, particularly the officers. Major-general Butler was dangerously wounded, and every officer of the second regiment, except three, fell. The artillery being silenced, and all their officers killed except captain Ford, who was badly wounded, and half the army fallen, it became necessary to retreat, which was done very precipitately. The camp and artillery were necessarily abandoned. The Indians pursued the remnant of the army about four miles, when fortunately they returned to the field to divide the

spoils. The troops continued their retreat to Fort Jefferson, where they found major Hamtramck, with the first regiment. As this regiment was far from restoring the strength of the morning, it was determined not to attempt to retrieve the fortune of the day. Leaving the wounded at Fort Jefferson, the army continued its retreat to Fort Washington. In this unfortunate battle, which lasted three hours and fourteen minutes, thirty-eight commissioned officers were killed upon the field, and five hundred and ninety-three non-commissioned officers and privates were killed and missing. The wounded amounted to two hundred and fourteen.

General St. Clair, on his arrival at Cincinnati, gave major Ziegler the command of Fort Washington, and repaired to Philadelphia. Soon after, colonel Wilkinson succeeded major Ziegler, and with the regulars under his command, and about one hundred and seventy militia under major Gano, marched to the field of battle and buried the dead. Great numbers of the slain were found upon the road near the battle ground. After interring the dead in the best manner possible, colonel Wilkinson returned to Cincinnati, with nearly one thousand stand of arms, and one piece of artillery, which the enemy had not taken from the field.

This year, Cincinnati had little increase in its population. About one half of the inhabitants were attached to the army and many of them killed. The unfortunate event of the campaign, not only alarmed the citizens for their safety, but so discouraged several of them from persevering to make their settlements, that they removed to Kentucky. No new manufactories were established, except a horse-mill for grinding corn.

On the fifth of March, 1792, congress passed another law, making further and more effectual provision for the protection of the frontiers of the United States. This act directed that the battalion of artillery should be completed according to its establishment; that both the two regiments of infantry in service should be filled up to the number of nine hundred and

sixty; and that three additional regiments should be raised, for a time not exceeding three years. A discretion, however, was given the president, to raise the whole or part of the three regiments, and to discharge them at pleasure. On the seventh of April, general St. Clair resigned the command of the army, and Anthony Wayne was appointed to succeed him.

The recruiting service was commenced and carried on with much activity. Commissioners were again sent to treat with the Indians, and, if possible, to bring them to an amicable negociation; but they treated every offer with disdain, and cruelly massacred all but one of the commissioners. Such a flagrant outrage called upon the nation for redress, by the most exemplary exertion of its power.

The enemy frequently attacked convoys of provisions, and killed great numbers. The troops at Fort Jefferson, under the command of captain Shaler, and of major Adair, who succeeded him, had several skirmishes with the enemy, in which many were slain.

About fifty persons were added, by emigration, this year, to the population of Cincinnati. Several cabins, three or four frames and a Presbyterian house of worship were erected. This building stood on Main street, near the site of the present First Presbyterian church, and is still in existence, although removed to Vine, below Fifth street. It is now occupied as a place of worship, by a society of German Methodists.

The troops which had been recruited for Wayne's army, assembled at Pittsburg during the summer and autumn of 1792, and encamped for the winter, on the Ohio, about twenty miles below that place. They descended the river the next spring, (1793,) under the command of general Wayne, and landed at Cincinnati. Here the general made an encampment where he remained for two or three months, and then marched to the spot where he established Fort Greenville. The army remained at the fort during the winter, and until July following. In the fall of this year, soon after the army

left Cincinnati, the small-pox broke out among the soldiers in Fort Washington, and spread through the town with such malignity that nearly one third of the soldiers and citizens fell victims to its ravages.

In July, 1794, the army left Fort Greenville, and built Fort Adams, Fort Defiance and Fort Deposit. At the latter place, the heavy baggage of the army was deposited, as a general engagement with the enemy was shortly expected. Accordingly, on the morning of the 20th of August, the army advanced to meet the enemy, and after marching about four miles, the Indians, who were secreted behind fallen trees and high grass, made a sudden attack upon the mounted volunteers under major Price, who were compelled to retreat to the main body. The army was immediately formed in order of battle, having the Miami on the right, a thick wood on the left, and the fallen timber, among which the Indians were secreted, in front. The savages were formed in three lines, within supporting distance of each other, and extending nearly two miles at right angles with the river. It was soon discovered from the weight of the enemy's fire, and the extent of their lines, that they were endeavoring to turn the left flank of the American army. The second line, therefore, was ordered to advance with trailed arms, and rouse the Indians from their coverts, at the point of the bayonet, and as soon as that was effected, to deliver a close fire upon their backs, followed by a brisk charge, so as not to give them time to load again. Major Campbell was ordered to turn the left flank of the enemy near the river. The orders of the commander-in-chief were promptly obeyed; and such was the impetuosity of the charge of the first line, that the enemy, consisting of Indians, Canadian militia and volunteers, were driven from their coverts in so short a time, that notwithstanding every exertion was used by the second line, and generals Scott, Todd and Barbee, of the mounted volunteers, to gain their proper position, only part of each could get up to participate in the action; the enemy being driven in the course of an hour, more

than two miles. From the best accounts, the enemy amounted to two thousand, while the American troops actually engaged against them, were less than nine hundred. The savages, with their allies, abandoned themselves to flight, and left the Americans in quiet possession of the field of battle.

The army remained several days near the battle-ground, during which time they destroyed all the houses and corn-fields, for a considerable distance above and below Fort Miami. In this decisive battle, thirty-three American officers and privates were killed, and one hundred wounded. On the 28th, the army commenced its return to the Auglaize, by easy marches, destroying in its route all the villages and corn-fields within fifty miles of the river; from thence up the Miami to the junction of the St. Joseph and St. Mary's, where they erected Fort Wayne. They then proceeded to Loramie stores, seventy miles south-east from Fort Wayne, and erected Fort Loramie, and marched from thence to Greenville, which they reached about the 20th of November, and went into winter quarters.

In this battle, the Indians received a chastisement so severe, and lost so many of their leading warriors, that they began to fear the American power, and to exhibit a disposition favorable to peace. This disposition was promptly reciprocated by our government, and accordingly, on the 3d of August, 1795, a treaty was made by general Anthony Wayne at Fort Greenville, with all the warlike tribes, which put an end to their unprovoked, protracted and sanguinary hostilities.

This event was hailed by the infant settlements, as the era of peace and security. They now looked forward to an exemption from ravage, danger and distress, and all the horrors of savage warfare. The return of peace gave them new ambition and new hopes. They removed from their forts into the adjacent country, selected farms, built cabins, and began to subdue the forest. They were soon joined by other emigrants, who, upon the news of peace began to flock across the mountains in great numbers.

In 1799, the legislative power of the governor and judges was superseded by that of a general assembly, composed of a house of representatives, elected by the people, and a legislative council, appointed by congress. By this general assembly, a delegate was chosen to represent the territory in the national legislature. A division of the territory was made, and the boundaries of Ohio determined in 1802, when congress passed a law enabling the people of the state to form a constitution; and in 1803, the state government went into operation. In January of the year preceding, the territorial legislature incorporated the town of Cincinnati.

The whole Miami country, with the exception of Cincinnati and its vicinity, at the time of Wayne's treaty, was one interminable forest. In 1795, the town contained 94 cabins, 10 frame houses, and about 500 inhabitants. In 1800, the population was estimated at 750, and in 1805, at 960 only. This period of ten years has exhibited the least proportional increase, of any equal term of years since the settlement of the place. This was owing to the fact, that the recent treaty afforded peace and security to settlers, who preferred spreading themselves over a newer country, where land could be obtained more cheaply.

From this period, Cincinnati has proceeded with a steady and rapid growth, to its present population and improvement.

In 1808, the United States reservation around Fort Washington, was sold by direction of the secretary of the treasury.

The war with Great Britain, declared in 1812, by paralyzing the enterprise of the Atlantic United States, sent out vast numbers to the west; and, though that section of the Union suffered in many respects, by the immediate consequences of that rupture, yet it was the means, to a great extent, of filling the country with population, and money disbursements, which developed more rapidly its natural wealth and resources. But the most important event in the history of the west, was the introduction of steam-boats on its waters. At once the vast interior of Ohio became a competitor, in market, with older

and less productive regions. Of all these advantages, as the outlet for the Miami country, Cincinnati had its full share; and an impulse was given to commercial and manufacturing enterprise, which is even yet felt.

In 1819, a charter was obtained from the state legislature, by which Cincinnati was incorporated as a city. This charter, since repeatedly amended and altered, forms the basis of its present municipal authority.

BOUNDARIES AND DIVISIONS.

CINCINNATI is bounded—north by Fulton and Mill-creek townships; the Ohio river forms its southern and eastern boundaries; and Mill-creek lies on its west. It is divided into seven wards, whose boundary lines are as follows.

Ist Ward, includes that part of the city, which is between Main street and the corporation line, on the north and west, and the third ward, on the south and east. The line between the first and third wards is—from Main street, east on Fourth to Pike street, thence to Symmes or High street, to the reservoir of the city water-works, thence north 16 degrees east to the line of Fulton township.

IId Ward comprehends all between Main street and Western-row, and Sixth street on the north and the fourth ward on the south. The boundary line between the second and fourth wards is—from Main along Fourth to Walnut street, thence on Walnut to Baker street, thence along Burnet street, Wright's alley, McFarland and Ruffner streets to Western-row.

IIId. Ward, from Main street to the Fulton township line, and from the division line with the first ward, to the river Ohio.

IVth Ward, from Main street to Western-row, and its division line with the second ward, to the river Ohio.

Vth Ward, extends from Main to Plum street, and from Sixth street to the corporation line.

VIth Ward embraces that part of the city from Sixth street to the river, and from Western-row to Mill-creek.

VIIth Ward, includes the space from Sixth street north, and Plum street west, to the corporation lines.

CLIMATE.

The climate of Cincinnati and vicinity, is such as might be expected in its appropriate latitude. It differs from the same parallel at the Atlantic, only in being rather more variable in the range of the thermometer, and in the greater frequency of rain in the winter months. Indeed, a fall of many degrees in the thermometer, in the course of but a few hours, is not uncommon in this city, at any period of the year. The cold weather in winter is of intensity equal to that at the east, and perhaps the north, but severe frosts are less frequent in their occurrence, and of briefer existence. Snow rarely lies long enough to furnish sleighing, and the constant alternation of freezing and thawing renders the traveling through unpaved streets, in the winter season, very unpleasant.

On the whole, as may be seen by comparing our bills of mortality with those of other cities, there is reason to believe this to be as healthy a place, as can be found in the United States, of any thing like equal density of population and period of existence. At the same time, a city laid out to afford a ventilation as free, and a drainage as efficient as ours, must keep pace improving in health, in a degree commensurate with its other improvements.

Table of Mortality.

Deaths in	1828	647	1 in 37
	1831	820	1 34
	1833	1,170	1 27
	1835	926	1 37
	1836	928	1 40
	1837	968	1 39
	1838	1,356	1 33
	1839	1,282	1 35
	1840	1,323	1 35

Average mortality, 1 in 35.

Various circumstances connected with this subject must, however, be taken into account in forming an estimate of the health of Cincinnati. Numbers, in the successive stages of pulmonary disease, have been sent out by their friends at the east, to derive benefit from the milder winters of the south-west. Quite a large class, who are received at our marine hospital, are river-characters from various points of the western country; and strangers from all quarters, who are destitute of relatives and friends, are left here to enjoy the benefits of that noble institution; benefits afforded to these two classes freely and without expense. Various reasons also induce persons residing outside the city, to bury within its limits; and the German population to a considerable distance, with the Irish laborers on the neighboring canals, who are principally Roman Catholics, would naturally desire to be buried in consecrated ground. All this variety of cases serves to swell the list of deaths, or rather burials in this city, with persons who never formed any part of our population. Last year's returns—1840—will serve, in part, to illustrate this. The burials here were 1,323. Of these 97, as ascertained by the hospital books, were strangers. There can be no doubt that as many more were brought here to the Roman Catholic burying-ground, among the 401 reported as buried there, during the last year; for the German population is nearly as dense immediately outside the city as within its limits. Thus, without including other portions of the community in like circumstances, but of less consequence in numbers, the deaths proper to the city would be reduced to 1,129, or 1 in 39, which would be about a fair statement of the proportions in the case, not for the year only, but for the last five years.

This is a degree of health equal to the average of the United States, and decidedly more favorable in its complexion than our large cities exhibit. In Boston, the proportion is 1 in 38; New York, 1 in 37; Philadelphia, 1 in 36. In Europe, the deaths are—Naples, 1 in 28; Paris, 1 in 33; London, 1 in 39; and Glasgow, 1 in 44.

POPULATION.

Census of Cincinnati—1840.

WHITE MALES.

Ward	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	Total.
Under 5 years	669	370	455	365	729	435	427	3,450
5 to 10 years	360	240	225	218	486	290	247	2,066
10 to 15 years	297	215	227	202	434	223	218	1,816
15 to 20 years	358	290	390	291	457	209	226	2,221
20 to 30 years	1,281	786	1,996	1,156	1,084	473	545	7,321
30 to 40 years	750	382	744	431	758	359	376	3,800
40 to 50 years	251	163	260	180	336	134	173	1,497
50 to 60 years	117	78	85	82	156	65	90	673
60 to 70 years	39	54	47	24	79	26	34	303
70 to 80 years	11	12	12	8	24	12	14	93
80 to 90 years	3	0	0	1	4	3	5	16
90 to 100 years	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	4
over 100 years	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
	4,137	2,590	4,441	2,960	4,548	2,229	2,356	23,261

This table, with those which follow on the next pages, is a transcript of the sixth census of the United States, and the dates, unless otherwise stated in the various population statistics, refer to June 1st, 1840.

WHITE FEMALES.

	Ward I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	Total.
Under 5 years	634	356	420	401	754	389	404	3,358
5 to 10 years	369	240	265	269	454	267	242	2,106
10 to 15 years	340	284	248	224	446	233	237	2,012
15 to 20 years	462	459	365	320	552	277	276	2,711
20 to 30 years	956	693	715	716	1,093	524	541	5,238
30 to 40 years	542	305	332	323	598	303	320	2,723
40 to 50 years	261	171	190	168	301	178	184	1,453
50 to 60 years	114	99	91	71	175	71	110	731
60 to 70 years	57	53	47	48	79	51	46	381
70 to 80 years	23	19	14	16	21	14	19	126
80 to 90 years	5	2	1	3	4	3	5	23
90 to 100 years	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
	3,763	2,681	2,688	2,560	4,477	2,310	2,384	20,863

The disparity between the males and females, in the same wards, is principally noticeable in the fourth and fifth lines of this, and the preceding table. It may be referred to two causes: first, many persons among the males, emigrating, precede their families, for the purpose of testing the advantages of the measure at the least expense; and, in the second place, numbers of young and unmarried men, from the eastward, are continually arriving here in search of employment, most of whom remain in the city.

Census of Cincinnati—1840.

COLORED MALES.

Ward	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	Total.
Under 10 years	87	8	16	43	41	7	5	207
10 to 24 years	131	14	31	69	37	2	9	293
24 to 36 years	162	9	36	76	29	1	5	318
36 to 55 years	64	4	9	38	22	3	7	147
55 to 100 years	14	2	3	21	6	1	1	48
over 100 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	458	37	95	247	135	14	28	1,014

COLORED FEMALES.

Under 10 years	119	6	21	74	44	5	10	279
10 to 24 years	173	32	36	92	58	8	16	415
24 to 36 years	130	13	31	84	52	6	10	326
36 to 55 years	71	7	9	45	18	4	9	163
55 to 100 years	18	4	4	25	9	1	0	61
	511	62	101	320	181	24	45	1,244

RECAPITULATION.

White	7,900	5,271	7,129	5,520	9,025	4,539	4,740	44,124
Colored	969	99	196	567	316	38	73	2,258

Hamilton County.—Townships.

Anderson	2,311	Symmes	1,033
Colrain	2,272	Delhi	1,466
Sycamore	3,207	Storrs	740
Columbia	3,022	Greene	2,939
Fulton	1,505	Miami	2,189
Mill-creek	6,249	Springfield	3,092
Crosby	1,875	Whitewater	1,883
			33,783

White males	18,058
" females	15,390
Colored persons	335
	33,783

Comparative Table.

	Cincinnati.	Louisville.	Pittsburg.	New Orleans.
Census of 1800	750	600	1,565	9,650
1810	2,540	1,350	4,768	17,242
1820	9,602	4,012	7,243	27,176
1830	24,831	10,306	21,412*	46,310
1840	46,382	21,214*	36,478*	102,294

These census returns, so far as respects Cincinnati, embrace residents within its corporate limits only. If we connect Covington, Newport, Fulton and the adjacent parts of Mill-creek township on the north, which may be included as suburb population to Cincinnati, with as much propriety as Allegheny city and Pitt township are with Pittsburg in the 36,478 given above, this city has, in that case, at least 60,000 inhabitants. The same allowance must be made in comparisons with most other places; which, it will be found on scrutiny, embrace within their reputed population the surrounding neighborhoods, to considerable extent. Thus, Philadelphia, within its corporate bounds, has 98,773 inhabitants, while such an

* Including suburbs.

extent of adjacent territory is usually included in reference to that city, as to swell its numbers to 258,922. Other cities—Louisville and New Orleans, for example,—since 1810, have also been greatly enlarged in their territorial limits.

At the same time it must be borne in mind, that Cincinnati, as is manifest from the above parallel, derives little—population considered—from immediate neighborhoods, compared with other places. We have more than one half the number of inhabitants of Philadelphia, and twice that of Pittsburg, if we exclude suburbs.

The only example of growth, which can equal or surpass that of this city, is New Orleans. A reference to the comparative table which heads this article, shews that this last city, the great in and outlet of the Mississipi valley trade, has increased in thirty years, from 17,242 to 102,294 inhabitants. Now, though it is probable this number was found there on the 1st day of June last—the date of the census of 1840,—yet it is a qualifying circumstance, well known to all who know any thing of New Orleans, that in that city there are at all times—the sickly season perhaps excepted—a proportionate population of strangers, and transient residents, uncommon elsewhere. And there can be little doubt that thousands have been embraced in the late enumeration there, who have been taken in various places at their proper homes, although absent at the time. The votes polled in New Orleans, after making due allowance for restrictions in suffrage, fully warrant this view of the case.

Without insisting, however, on this point, it will be seen that while, in 1820, Cincinnati had only one half the population of New Orleans in 1810, in 1830 ours had nearly equaled theirs of 1820; and in 1840 we have exceeded their return of 1830, thereby gaining steadily upon that city, census after census. Whether Cincinnati shall gain in the same, or a greater ratio, for the future, is of course only conjecture.

It is but justice to ourselves, to state that, heretofore, there has been no prospective estimate of our population which has

not fallen far short of actual numbers, when the period to which reference was made had arrived. In 1820, an old resident and an influential and intelligent member of society, gave his opinion, that in 1830, the city population would prove 20,000; in 1840, 35,000; and in 1850, 50,000. He lived long enough to find his estimates, although pronounced at the time they were made, visionary and extravagant, far below the fact, as revealed by the respective official returns of 1830 and 1840.

The colored population here, in 1826, amounted to 690, the white inhabitants being then 15,540. Of course they formed, at that time, about one in twenty-four of the community. The present relative numbers, with sufficient accuracy, may be stated as one to twenty. This gain on 1826, is entirely owing to additions to these people from other places. The late Cincinnati returns—and the fact is probably general in its character—abundantly prove, that the ratio of increase, by births, to population, corresponds to the length of settlement of a given place. The colored population are greatly deficient in children, that class under ten years of age being to the adults, as one to four; whereas one child to three persons over that age, averages the proportions in the families of the whites. The difference would be greater but for the fact, that in this last estimate are included the families of Germans, who, under the operation of this law of statistics, have fewer children than their older fellow residents.

The Germans, with their wives and children, a share of which are natives of this country, amount to 14,163 persons. They may be apportioned to the different wards as follows.

First Ward,	3,630	Fifth Ward,	4,320
Second "	1,137	Sixth "	695
Third "	1,912	Seventh "	1,473
Fourth "	996		
Total,			14,163

Increase of Population.

Year.	Population.
1795	500
1800	750
1805	960
1810	2,320
1813	4,000
1815	6,000
1820	9,602
1824	12,016
1826	15,540
1829	22,148
1830	24,831
1831	26,071
1832	28,014
1833	27,645
1835	29,000
1839	42,500
1840	46,381
1841	50,000

Year.	Votes.
1809	227
1810	327
1814	411
1820	850
1821	732
1822	1,597
1823	1,861
1827	2,349
1833	3,995
1834	4,007
1836	4,385
1838	4,573
1840	6,340

Elements of Population.

The population of Cincinnati is made up of various ingredients. Its first settlers were, as would be naturally expected, emigrants from New Jersey, in whose footsteps successively followed Pennsylvanians, Virginians, Marylanders, New Yorkers, and lastly New Englanders. Among these, the first two predominate in numbers, Pennsylvania supplying the largest element of native American residents. First in order of time of the foreigners, are our English and Scots citizens, and, in point of numbers, the Germans. Of our adult population, these last may form nearly one third, and from their numbers and nationality, constitute the most important ingredient in the community. Ireland and Wales have also contributed a due proportion of immigrants to our city, the first being rather below, and the second greatly above their average proportion in the Atlantic cities. The following list may serve to indicate the various component parts of our population. Males only are referred to in the table.

Natives of the United States.

Pennsylvania,	1,210	Indiana,	60
Ohio,	1,112	North Carolina,	45
New Jersey,	795	District of Columbia,	36
New York,	672	Tennessee,	22
Virginia,	519	South Carolina,	22
Maryland,	537	Georgia,	18
Massachusetts,	414	Louisiana,	17
Kentucky,	349	Mississipi,	12
Connecticut,	230	Michigan,	10
Vermont,	118	Illinois,	10
Maine,	96	Alabama,	4
Delaware,	90	Missouri,	3
New Hampshire,	70	Arkansas,	1
Rhode Island,	62	Total,	6,594

Foreigners by Birth.

Germanic states,	3,440	Spain,	4
England,	786	Atlantic Ocean,	4
Ireland,	742	Isle of Jersey,	4
Scotland,	360	Russia,	3
France,	125	Sweden,	2
Wales,	84	Belgium,	2
Canada & Nova Scotia,	38	Madeira,	2
Switzerland,	31	Candia,	1
Italy,	25	Malta,	1
Holland,	14	Portugal,	1
Poland,	14	Mexico,	1
Denmark,	7	Isle of Man,	1
Norway,	6	Total,	5,698

Constituent Proportions.

America,	54 per cent.
Germany,	28
Great Britain,	16
France and Italy,	1
All other states,	1——100

These lists determine two facts; that of the adults, nearly one half are foreigners; and that every state of the Union, and almost every part of Europe, are represented in the population of this city.

DWELLING-HOUSES AND STORES.

THE building of ware-houses and dwellings, has been carried on for many years in Cincinnati, as a regular department of domestic industry, second only in importance to our pork operations. But, although hundreds of tenements have been thus added, year by year, to the accommodation and enlargement of the city, there has been no period within the last twenty years, in which the supply has overtaken and kept up with the wants of the community. In 1826, it was an ordinary occurrence for a stranger who had selected Cincinnati as a residence, to be kept waiting at public houses, under great expense, for weeks, before he could procure a habitation for his family. This, it may be said, was a period of uncommon prosperity: yet amidst all the vicissitudes of business since—during the memorable pressure of 1834, and all the paralyses of 1837 to 1840, the case has been the same. Houses still are—as they have been for years—contracted for by renters, while in progress of building; and houses already under rent, engaged for new tenants, months before the existing occupants were ready to remove.

The first regular enumeration made and on record, of the buildings of Cincinnati, was in July, 1815, when they were found to number 1070: being of stone, 20; of wood, 800; and of brick, 250. Of these, 660 were tenanted by families; 410 public buildings, shops, warehouses and offices, making up the residue.

In March, 1819, the dwelling and ware-houses in the city were again numbered, and found to be,

Of brick and stone, two, three and four stories, . .	387
Do. do. one story, ...	45
Of wood, two or more stories, ...	61[illegible]
Do. one story, ...	84[illegible]
Total, ...	1,89[illegible]

Of these were dwelling-houses, ... 1,003
Shops, ware-houses and public buildings, ... 887

The next enumeration of houses was made by Messrs. Drake and Mansfield, for their publication "Cincinnati in 1826," towards the close of that year, when there were found 18 stone, 936 brick, and 1,541 frame buildings. Of these, 650 were one story, 1,682, two stories, and 163 three and four stories in height; making an aggregate of 2,495 tenements, being all places of abode or business. In all these statements, every description of out-building is excluded, and no additions to houses previously erected, are taken into account.

There has been no enumeration since, nor any estimate given to the public; but assuming the fact that houses and inhabitants bear the same relation of numbers to each other in 1841, which they did at any of the three periods referred to, there would now be about 6,800 edifices, private and public, a much greater proportion of brick being in this number, than in any previous statement.

The following list, taken from official reports, furnishes the buildings of 1827 and 1828.

Brick, of one story, ...	8	
" two stories, ...	131	
" three do.	77	
" four do.	1	
		—217
Frame, of one story, ...	29	
" two stories, ...	250	
		—279
Total, ...		496

In 1829 and 1830, an addition of 475 buildings was made to the city, and in 1833, of 321. Of these last, 200 were brick and 121 frames. In 1839, there were 394 new buildings added, of which 280 were brick and 114 frames. There were built in 1840, as follows:—

Wards.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	Total.
Brick,	47	17	31	12	76	33	44	260
Frame,	13	1	14	3	43	18	54	146
Total,								406

If we estimate the buildings for the intervening periods, which cannot be ascertained otherwise, at the rates of the adjacent years, the growth in buildings may be thus arrived at.

Prior to 1827	2,495	1831	250	1836	365
In 1827	217	1832	300	1837	305
1828	279	1833	321	1838	334
1829	270	2834	300	1839	394
1830	205	1835	340	1840	406
Total,					6,781

It is manifest from this statement, that the proportion of brick buildings is increasing, while that of frames is in the same measure falling off. The disparity between these is especially great in the central and business parts of the city. It may be remarked also, that the dwelling and ware-houses put up during the last two years, while they are in greater numbers than for any equal space of time before, greatly surpass those previously erected, in value, elegance and convenience.

OCCUPATIONS, TRADES AND PURSUITS.

I. *The Bar, Pulpit, Faculty, Literature, Science and the Fine Arts.*

Attorneys, authors, architects, civil engineers, clergymen, designers and draughtsmen, editors, engravers, musicians, miniature, landscape and portrait painters, surveyors, teachers, ... 434 persons.

II. *Commerce and Navigation.*

Booksellers, brokers, book-keepers, clerks, commission, produce, dry-goods and hardware merchants; dealers in boat-stores, iron, queensware, glass, wood, coal, variety and fancy

goods, furs, ice, lumber, paints, shoes, and umbrellas; druggists, fruiterers, pedlars, river traders, steam-boat characters, 2,226 persons.

III. *Manufactures and Mechanic Arts.*

Brick-makers, brass-founders, blacksmiths, basket-makers, brick and stone-masons, boiler-makers, butchers, burr mill-stone-makers, book-binders, bakers, brewers, box and ice-chest-makers, beef and pork-packers, britannia-ware-makers, button-turners, brush-makers, carpenters, clock-makers, coopers, chair-makers, confectioners, cabinet-makers, caulkers, copper, sheet-iron and tin-plate-workers, comb-makers, coach-painters and makers, carpet-weavers, cart and wagon-makers, dyers, desk-makers, distillers, engine-builders, engineers, edge-tool-makers and grinders, finishers, founders, gilders, glass-cutters, gold and silver-smiths, hatters, jewellers, lock-makers, looking-glass and picture-frame-makers, machinists, millwrights, milliners, marble and stone-workers, moulders, matress-makers, millers, musical, optical, philosophical and surgical instrument-makers, oil-cloth-makers, plasterers, plane-makers, printers, pattern-makers, planers, paper-stainers and hangers, pump and block-makers, potters, plough-makers, plumbers, rope-makers, steam-boat-builders, shoe-makers, saddlers, sausage-makers, stereotypers, sash, door and blind-makers, soap and candle-makers, tailors, tobacconists, turners, trunk-makers, type-founders, tanners and curriers, and wire-workers, ... 10,866 persons.

IV. *Miscellaneous.*

Agents, bar-keepers, barbers, boarding, eating and coffee-house-keepers, carters, cooks, draymen, gardeners, hotel and tavern-keepers, pavers, stage-drivers, ... 1,025 persons.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

Courts of Judicature.

Besides the administration of justice by township magistrates, residing in Cincinnati, and the mayor, who derives his authority under the city charter, there are three courts held here; the Supreme Court, the Court of Common Pleas, and the Superior Court.

1. The Supreme Court of Ohio holds its session here in the month of April, annually. It has, by law, exclusive jurisdiction in all cases of divorce; original jurisdiction—concurrent with that of the common pleas—in all civil cases, both at law and equity, in which the cause of action exceeds one thousand dollars; and appellate jurisdiction from the decisions of the court of common pleas and superior court, in all cases in which those courts have original jurisdiction. It can, also, issue all writs necessary to enforce its authority, in the due administration of justice.

2. The Court of Common Pleas for Hamilton county, is held once in three months for the trial of criminals, and once in four months for the settlement of the civil docket. This court has original jurisdiction in all civil cases, both in law and equity, where the matter in dispute exceeds the jurisdiction of a justice of the peace; and appellate jurisdiction from decisions of the mayor and justices. It has also cognizance of all crimes, offences and misdemeanors, for which the statutes of Ohio provide punishment.* It has sole jurisdiction of all matters of a probate or testamentary nature. It appoints guardians, and issues all writs, except those of error and mandamus. It has likewise authority to appoint its clerk, commissioner of insolvents, masters in chancery, and inspectors of flour, salt, pork and beef, oil and whisky. It issues li-

* By the laws of the state, no crime is punished capitally but murder in the first degree. In cases of this offence, the accused can elect to be tried by the supreme court.

censes to ministers to solemnize marriage, and auctioneers to hold sales, and for ferries out of the city.

3. The Superior Court was established in 1838, for the purpose of facilitating the despatch of business on the civil docket in the court of common pleas. It has concurrent jurisdiction with the court of common pleas, of all civil cases at common law and chancery, in which that court has original jurisdiction. Its sessions commence on the first Mondays of January, April, July and October.

4. The mayor, in his judicial capacity, has exclusive authority in all causes for the violation of city ordinances, besides possessing such criminal jurisdiction and powers as are vested in justices of the peace.

5. Justices of the peace. Of these there are six in the city. They are conservators of the peace, and can examine witnesses, and admit to bail or commit for trial, all persons charged with a breach of the laws. Their jurisdiction in criminal cases, extends throughout the county, but in civil cases is limited to the city, and does not exceed in amount one hundred dollars, except in voluntary confessions of judgment, in which case it extends to two hundred dollars, and is co-extensive with the county.

Supreme Court.

Peter Hitchcock, Ebenezer Lane, Frederic Grimke and Reuben Wood, *Judges.* Isaac G. Burnet, *Clerk.*

Court of Common Pleas.

N. C. Read, *President Judge;* Henry Morse, Richard Ayres and Israel Brown, *Associates.* J. W. Piatt, *Clerk.* John C. Avery, *Sheriff.* J. T. Crapsey, *Prosec. Attorney.*

Superior Court.

David K. Este, *Judge.* Daniel Gano, *Clerk.*

Master Commissioners in Chancery.

Edward Woodruff, Adam N. Riddle, William B. Caldwell and Benjamin B. Fessenden.

Justices of the Peace for Cincinnati Township.

James Glenn, office south side of Third, between Main and Sycamore streets.

Richard Mulford, west side of Plum, between George and Seventh streets.

William Doty, north side of Second, between Main and Sycamore streets.

John A. Wiseman, south-west corner of Third and Sycamore.

R. A. Madison, south side of Court, between Main and Walnut streets.

Ebenezer Harrison, south-east corner of Walnut and Third streets.

Legislative and Executive Authority.

The fiscal and prudential concerns of the city, with the conduct, direction and government of its affairs, devolve on the mayor, and a board of trustees of three members from each ward, usually known by the name of the City Council.

The mayor is elected biennially, on the first Monday in April. It is made his duty by the charter, to cause the laws and ordinances of the city to be duly executed and enforced, to inspect the conduct of the subordinate officers of the city, and to bring to punishment all negligence, carelessness and violations of duty. He is the keeper of the public seal of the city, issues all licenses, commissions and permits under the authority of the city council, has power to administer oaths, take and certify depositions, and to certify the proof and acknowledgment of deeds and other legal instruments. An appeal lies from his decisions to the court of common pleas for the county of Hamilton.

The trustees, composing the city council, are elected annually on the first Monday of April. They must be freeholders, and residents of the city three years previous to the election. They determine the rules of their own proceedings, and it is made their duty to keep a journal thereof, open to the inspection of every citizen. They are required to take an

oath of office, administered by the mayor, and to elect from their own body a president, who is to preside over its meetings and, when necessary, act as its representative; and a recorder, whose duty it is to keep in his custody the laws and ordinances of the city. They elect from the qualified voters, a city clerk, whose duty it is to keep a journal of their proceedings. They are empowered to appoint all collectors, assessors, surveyors, clerks of markets, street-commissioners, health-officers, weighers of hay, measurers of wood, lime and coal, wharf-master, &c. They have the control and management of all the real and personal estate of the city, but are expressly prohibited from banking, and restricted in borrowing for city purposes to an amount of not more than five thousand dollars in any current year. They have power to establish a board of health, to organize a city watch, establish and regulate markets, wharves and fire-companies, and to license and regulate taverns, coffee, ale and porter-houses and public shows. They are authorized to abate nuisances, to appropriate ground for new streets or alleys, to open, straighten, widen or repair streets, to license and regulate wagons, drays &c., and to levy and collect taxes for city purposes. It is made the duty of the council, annually to publish for the information of the citizens, a particular statement of the receipts and expenditure of the public monies. For their services the members receive one dollar per day, which is restricted to the actual meetings of the board.

A city treasurer, and marshal, are elected biennially by the qualified voters of the city, on the first Monday in April.

City Council.

Edward Woodruff, *President.* Oliver Lovell, *Recorder.*

Ward I. S. P. Chase, Samuel Lewis, Alexander H. Ewing.
II. Moses Brooks, Isaiah Wing, Joseph Graham.
III. D. A. Powell, S. Hazen, James McCandless.
IV. David Griffin, William Bromwell, J. Broadwell.
V. Edw'd Woodruff, Sam'l B. Findlay, James Read.

VI. Louis H. Shally, David Carroll, Ezra Bailey.
VII. Oliver Lovell, William Billings, Joseph Ross.
Charles Satterly, *Clerk*. J. S. Woodruff, *Messenger*.

City Officers.

Samuel W. Davies, *Mayor*. Samuel Scott, *Treasurer*.
James Saffin, *Marshal*. Joseph Gest, *Surveyor*.
Joseph Pierce, *Port-warden*.
R. C. Phillips, *Sealer of weights and measures*.
Alexander Dalzell, *Inspector of staves and heading*.
Eli Richman, Thomas Smith, R. Vallandigham, Richard Miller, William R. Field, } *Wood-measurers*.
Eli Richman, *Measurer of coal and charcoal*.
R. Vallandigham, *Measurer of lime*.
John Carr, 1st and 3d wards, G. G. Smith, 2d 4th and 6th, Isaac Poineer, 5th and 7th, } *Street-commissioners*.
Ira A. Butterfield, *Captain city watch*.
James Wise, *Lieutenant*.

County Officers.

Commissioners, Jonathan Larrison, Presley Kemper and Thomas Cooper. *Auditor*, Hugh McDougal. *Treasurer*, Samuel Martin. *Recorder*, Griffin Yeatman. *Assessor*, H. R. Bywaters. *Coroner*, Charles Hale.

Commissioner of insolvents, John B. Enness.
Inspector of flour, Arthur E. Armstrong
" *pork and beef*, Henry Thorp.
" *salt*, Wm. B. Barry.
" *oil and whisky*, H. M. Ernst, Lewis Hunt.

Township Officers.

Trustees, William Crossman, Josiah Fobes, Thatcher Lewis. *Clerk*, David Churchill. *Constables*, I. C. Copelen, Joseph Morrow, William Moody, John Reily, Jesse O'Niel, Thomas Hurst, J. S. Olmstead.

COMMERCE.

THE commerce of Cincinnati is co-extensive with the navigation of the west, and its interior trade is spread over the whole extent of country between the river Ohio and the lakes, north and south, and the Scioto and Wabash rivers, east and west. The Ohio river line of country in Kentucky, for fifty miles down, and as far up as the boundary line between that state and Virginia, makes its purchases here. Besides its sales of foreign merchandise through the region thus described, Cincinnati furnishes the lower Ohio river country, and the upper and lower Mississipi states and territories, with a vast amount of manufactured products, not merely made here, but with which this market is extensively supplied from the interior. For these, there are received in return sugar, cotton, rice, molasses, &c., from the south; lead, shot, furs, honey, &c., from the Missouri and upper Mississipi regions: and pork, flour, &c., from Indiana. The eastern half of the state of Indiana is the most important customer for foreign goods, to this market, and the lower Mississipi country, for our various manufactured articles. The products of other countries, brought to this place, are purchased in New York and Philadelphia, with the exception of certain descriptions of groceries which are supplied by New Orleans.

By the census of 1840, it appears that the capital invested at Cincinnati, in commercial houses in foreign trade and in commission business, is 5,200,000 dollars. The capital in retail dry-goods, hardware, groceries and other stores, 12,877,000 dollars. Lumber business, 23 yards, 73 hands employed, capital 133,000 dollars; sales, 342,500 dollars.

Chamber of Commerce,

Instituted October 22d, 1839, meets monthly at the Young Men's Mercantile Library rooms. Lewis Whiteman, *President.* Henry Rockey, *Secretary.* B. W. Hewson, *Treasurer.*

BANKS.

FIVE incorporated, and two unincorporated banks, furnish the business accommodations, and, in some measure, supply the circulating medium of the place.

Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company Bank.

Capital $2,000,000.

This institution was incorporated in 1834, and is authorised to make insurance on lives, to purchase and grant annuities, receive and execute trusts of every description, and to buy and sell drafts and bills of exchange. Its management is placed in a board of twenty trustees, who must, individually, be stockholders to the amount of five thousand dollars. Banking house, corner of Main and Third.

M. T. Williams, *President*, J. M. Perkins, *Cashier*, Samuel R. Miller, *Secretary*, V. Worthington, *Solicitor*, T. J. Matthews, *Actuary*, Isaac G. Burnet, *Notary*.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Cincinnati, Jacob Burnet, Micajah T. Williams, Alexander Gibson, David T. Disney, George Luckey, Vachel Worthington, James R. Baldridge, Samuel Fosdick, Samuel R. Miller. *Warren, Trumbull co.* Simon Perkins. *Gallipolis, Gallia co.* Samuel F. Vinton. *Columbus, Franklin co.* Alfred Kelley, N. H. Swayne. *Cadiz, Harrison co.* Daniel Kilgore. *Dayton, Montgomery co.* Samuel Forrer. *New York*, Gould Hoyt, Henry Rankin. *Boston*, Samuel Hubbard. *Philadelphia*, Matthew L. Bevan. *New Orleans*, Charles Stetson.

Franklin Bank.

Incorporated in 1834. Capital $1,000,000.

John H. Groesbeck, *President*. William Hooper, *Cashier*. David Loring, Fenton Lawson, E. S. Haines, D. H. Horne, James Reynolds, Moses White, F. Bodmann, J. C. Culbertson, J. C. Tunis, Henry Clark, Charles Fisher, *Directors*. One vacancy.

Lafayette Bank.

Capital $1,000,000.

Josiah Lawrence, *President.* John D. Jones, George K. Shoenberger, C. Donaldson, E. J. Miller, Moses Brooks, S. C. Parkhurst, S. S. L'Hommedieu, S. P. Chase, S. E. Pleasants, Charles Sonntag, George W. Neff, R. G. Mitchell, *Directors.* W. G. W. Gano, *Cashier.*

Commercial Bank.

Capital $1,000,000.

James S. Armstrong, *President.* Joseph Smith, James Johnston, James McCandless, Nath'l Wright, J. R. Coram, George C. Miller, Jacob Strader, *Directors.* James Hall, *Cashier.*

Bank of Cincinnati.

G. R. Gilmore, *President.* N. Lougee, M. N. McLean, P. Collins, G. J. Moore, Peter Smith, Joseph G. Young, George Cullum, J. McLaughlin, M. M. Hale, William A. Reynolds, Robert Hosea, Jr. *Directors.* George Hatch, *Cashier.*

Miami Exporting Company.

Capital $600,000.

N. W. Thomas, *President.* John W. Coleman, W. R. Morris, James Taylor, Samuel J. Browne, J. R. Child, S. B. Hunt, Warren Hartshorne, Horace Wilder, *Directors.* J. M. Douglass, *Cashier.*

Mechanics' and Traders' Bank.

E. D. John, *President.* George Conclin, W. Lewis, David A. James, Isaac Young, L. M. Gwynne, *Directors.* Stanhope S. Rowe, *Cashier.*

Exchange Bank.

Owned chiefly by John Bates. Capital $200,000. A. Barnes, *Cashier.*

Agency of the United States' Bank.

T. Kirby, *Agent.*

Office in the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company Banking House.

INSURANCE.

General Board of Underwriters.

John P. Foote, *President.* William Goodman, *Treasurer.* E. Robins, *Secretary.*

E. Robins, John Young, Thomas Newell, *Board of Counsellors.*

Cincinnati Insurance Company.

Incorporated, 1829. Office on Front Street.

John Young, *President.* Josiah Lawrence, Lewis Whiteman, Thos. W. Bakewell, John Kilgour, Joseph Smith, Jacob Strader, John D. Jones, Geo. Carlisle, James Reynolds, R. H. Southgate, L. Worthington, J. L. Avery, Jas. J. Clymer, N. W. Thomas, *Directors.* B. B. Whiteman, *Secretary.*

Branch Office, corner of Canal and Sycamore.

Firemen's Insurance Company.

Incorporated, 1832. Office, corner of Front and Main.

Geo. W. Neff, *President.* Geo. H. Bates, R. B. Bowler, Geo. H. Hartwell, Jas. C. Hall, Arch. Irwin, R. G. Mitchell, E. J. Miller, James Pullan, E. Poor, P. Rogers, P. Tillinghast, Wm. M. Woolsey, K. Yardley, J. Yorke, *Directors.* One vacancy. Thomas Newell, *Secretary.*

Branch on Main near the canal. David Urner, *Secretary.*

Washington Insurance Company.

Incorporated, 1836. Office, 73 Main street.

Wm. Goodman, *President.* Calvin Fletcher, S. C. Parkhurst, John Bailey, Thomas J. Adams, S. S. Smith, Calvin Carpenter, R. A. Little. Sam'l Davis Jr., *Directors.* E. Henry Carter, *Secretary.*

Fire Department's Insurance Company.

Incorporated, 1836. Office on Front street.

David T. Disney, *President.* Ezra Bailey, Wm. Bromwell, Joseph Cartwright, J. S. Chamberlain, S. H. Crocker, A. Cullum Jr., E. Dodson, C. F. Hanselmann, Wm. Hum-

ble, George H. Hill, S. King, F. Lawson, Wm. Murray, Wm. Orange, R. P. Resor, J. Seymour, Thomas Spooner, Samuel H. Taft, A. Trowbridge, D. C. Wallace, William H. Abrams, William Aarons, *Directors*. J. P. Foote. *Secretary*.

Canal Insurance Company.

Incorporated, 1836. Office on Front street.

R. Buchanan, *President*. J. H. Groesbeck, James Hicks, Jr. Samuel Trevor, J. P. Tweed, J. W. Blachley, S. J. Kellogg, Edmund Dexter, John Reeves, A. H. Ewing, Thomas Heaton, John Thomas, N. P. Iglehart, Charles Duffield, Jas. Goodin, W. F. Johnson, J. D. Walbridge, M. R. Todd, Samuel B. Findlay, R. W. Lee, *Directors*. J. H. Carter, *Secretary*.

This company has a branch on the Canal, between Main and Walnut streets, of which Samuel B. Findlay is *Agent*.

Manufacturers' Insurance Company.

Incorporated, 1838. Office on Front street.

James McCandless, *President*. S. O. Butler, Wm. Manser, James S. Glascoe, John F. Dair, John Buchanan, John Frazer, Peter Andrew, A. A. Wilkins, *Directors*. Elias Dudley, *Secretary*.

Equitable Insurance Company.

Office on Third street. Incorporated in 1827, on the principle of mutual assurance.

Geo. C. Miller, *President*. John B. Clark, Stephen Burrows, John Baker, Jabez C. Tunis, Caleb Williams, Elam P. Langdon, Benj. Mason, Wm. Medary, D. K. Cady, Joseph Jones, John E. Williams, *Directors*. James Foster, *Secretary*.

E. Robins, *General Agent*, for the western states, of the *Protection Insurance Company* of Hartford, Con. Henry Hayes, *Agent* for Cincinnati.

N. Sawyier, *Agent*, at Cincinnati, for the *Ætna Insurance Company* of Hartford, Con., and for the *Lexington Fire, Life and Marine Insurance Company* of Lexington, Ky.

MANUFACTURING AND INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS.

I. *In Wood, entirely or principally.*

	hands	value per annum
6 Agricultural implement makers,	30	37,900
2 Basket-makers	5	2,800
8 Bedstead factories	19	25,000
31 Coopers	176	167,000
20 Carpenter jobbing shops	65	71,000
48 Cabinet ware factories	384	538,000
11 Chair-makers	128	131,600
6 Carriage factories	87	127,000
1 Desk-maker	2	2,200
8 Ice-chest and packing-box factories	28	39,000
2 Pattern-makers	3	3,510
4 Plane factories	34	95,000
6 Picture-frame and looking-glass makers	17	26,900
4 Planing machines	16	60,000
6 Saw-mills	31	73,000
22 Sash and blind factories	90	71,700
5 Steam-boat yards	306	592,500
12 Turners	27	28,275
21 Wagon and cart-makers	96	104,300
6 Yawl, oar, pump and block shops	20	26,172
		2,222,857

II. *In Iron, entirely or principally.*

3 Brand, stamp and venitian blind chisel-makers	7	6,800
52 Blacksmith shops	294	311,400
2 Cistern and fire-engine pump factories	13	13,750
6 Cutlers	9	6,500
1 Cotton-gin and spinning machine shop	25	45,000
8 Edge-tool makers and grinders	37	41,600
13 Founderies and engine shops	563	668,657
5 Gun-smiths	15	16,842
1 Iron safe and balustrade-maker	12	11,400
4 Machinists and cotton-press factories	42	77,000
2 Printing-press factorys	11	9,000
2 Rolling-mills	148	394,000

5	Sheet-iron workers	33	58,000
1	Spinning-machine maker	35	55,600
4	Wire-workers	12	13,000
			1,728,549

III. *In other Metals.*

8	Bell and brass founders	62	81,000
1	Britannia ware factory	8	20,840
32	Copper, brass, sheet-iron and tin-plate workers	208	311,300
8	Jewelers, gold and silver-smiths	36	56,500
5	Lever-lock factories	49	95,000
4	Plumbers	18	48,000
3	Type and stereotype founders	85	45,400
			658,040

IV. *In Leather, entirely or principally.*

2	Bellows factories	6	12,600
166	Boot and shoe-makers	652	488,000
1	Hose factory	2	2,100
22	Saddlery, trunk, collar and harness factories	102	231,000
21	Tanneries and currier shops	126	335,000
			1,768,700

V. *In Hair, Bristles, &c.*

4	Brush-makers	15	19,000
2	Curled hair and bristle dressers	42	16,600
10	Mattress-makers and upholsterers	58	284,800
5	Stock-makers	75	40,000
3	Wig and curl-makers	8	6,000
			366,400

VI. *In Cotton, Wool, Linen and Hemp.*

3	Awning, sail, &c. makers	8	12,000
1	Bagging factory	87	78,650
7	Carpet weavers	37	46,000
1	Coach-lace, fringe and military equipment factory	7	15,400
2	Cotton yarn factories	60	95,000
10	Dye-houses	36	15,540
2	Fullers and carders	18	30,000
4	Oil-cloth factories	81	73,000

4	Rope-walks	18	33,600
2	Stocking-weavers	7	12,000
			411,190

VII. *Of Drugs, Paints, Chemicals, &c.*

3	Colors, prussiate of potash, mineral acids and spirits of wine, &c. factories	29	68,000
2	Ivory-black and shoe-blacking makers	12	11,000
3	White-lead factories	44	121,750
1	Lard oil press	4	31,000
1	Neat's foot oil factory	4	33,500
2	Camphine oil distilleries	7	89,000
2	Linseed oil mills	4	36,000
4	Patent medicine factories	10	68,000
			458,250

VIII. *Of the Earth.*

35	Brick yards	175	87,500
2	Burr millstone factories	15	10,500
4	Cistern builders	12	21,300
2	Earthen and stone ware potters	11	12,000
1	Marble-cutter	3	10,000
6	Stone-cutters	70	83,000
1	Hydraulic cement and marble dust factory	15	14,000
			238,300

IX. *Of Paper.*

25	Book, newspaper, &c. publishers	362	518,500
15	Blank book-makers and binders	102	107,700
1	Bandbox factory	5	9,000
6	Wall paper-makers and hangers	43	34,400
			669,600

X. *Of Food.*

52	Biscuit and bread-bakers	132	259,000
3	Corn-meal, pearl-barley and hommony mills	16	138,000
7	Flouring mills	27	678,700
3	Bologna sausage-makers	15	21,000
62	Beef and pork butchers	157	1,098,015
48	Pork packers	1,220	3,074,912
			5,269,627

XI. *Science and the Fine Arts.*

1	Cameo and Daguerrotype artist	1	950
5	Copper-plate engravers and printers	16	42,000
3	Wood engravers	3	2,550
3	Xylographic printers	7	4,900
1	Lithographic printer	4	3,500
6	Draughtsmen and designers	9	17,000
4	Miniature painters	4	4,500
8	Landscape and portrait painters	8	7,500
14	Ornamental and banner painters	48	31,000
3	Mathematical, optical and philosophical instrument-makers	11	30,000
7	Musical instrument-makers	18	25,000
2	Surgical instrument-makers	4	4,200
2	Stucco workers	6	6,000
			179,100

XII. *Of Building.*

20	Stone quarriers	212	253,450
140	Carpenters	580	347,600
48	Brick masons	226	103,300
44	Stone masons	218	101,000
60	Plasterers	245	107,650
15	House painters	80	33,000
5	Bell hangers, &c.	7	7,217
			953,267

XIII. *Miscellaneous.*

8	Brewers	60	126,000
2	Button factories	4	7,500
4	Clock-makers	10	12,000
12	Confectioners and sugar bakers	35	54,000
86	Clothing stores*	813	1,223,800
1	Comb factory	24	18,550
3	Distilleries	37	145,000
1	Glass cutter	5	10,000
25	Hat factories	181	312,000
1	Japannery	2	2,000
1	Last and sparable factory	6	15,000

* There are nearly four thousand females employed by these establishments, who sew at their own homes.

1	Machine-card, stock and portable burr-millstone-maker	32	81,000
17	Soap and candle-makers	122	332,940
1	Maltster	2	6,000
2	Starch factories	16	45,000
1	Printing-ink factory	4	2,500
60	Tailors	195	376,000
1	Tallow renderer	4	56,000
26	Tobacconists	158	325,000
5	Vinegar factories	11	30,500
1	Powder-mill	12	28,000
			3,208,790

Recapitulation.

Manufactures	hands	value per annum
I. In wood, principally or wholly	1,557	2,222,857
II. Iron, entirely or principally	1,250	1,728,549
III. Other metals	461	658,040
IV. Leather, entirely or principally	888	1,068,700
V. Hair, bristles, &c.	198	366,400
VI. Cotton, wool, linen and hemp	359	411,190
VII. Drugs, paints, chemicals, &c.	114	458,250
VIII. The earth	301	238,300
IX. Paper	512	669,600
X. Food	1,567	5,269,627
XI. Science and the fine arts	139	179,100
XII. Buildings	1,568	953,267
XIII. Miscellaneous	1,733	3,208,790
	10,647	17,432,670

Ninety-nine per cent. of all these products are made and sold in Cincinnati itself. Some few, which could not be properly separated from the mass, are fabricated in Fulton, Newport and Covington, but a large amount of manufacturing and mechanical industry, in those places, is not included in this statement.

The capital invested here in manufactures appears, by the census of 1840, to be 14,541,842 dollars.

METEOROLOGY.

In the following article, it is proposed to give a summary of the meteorological observations made at the Woodward College, in this city, (Lat. 39° 5′ N., Long. 84° 22′ W.,) during the six years beginning with 1835 and ending with 1840. It may be divided to advantage into the following heads: TEMPERATURE, WIND, RAIN, WEATHER, and HEIGHT OF THE BAROMETER.

Temperature.

The following observations were made at least three times daily, and the mean temperature deduced from them, at 5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 9 P. M., after the manner employed by the academies in the state of New York; a rule introduced by Simeon De Witt the surveyor general of that state, and much more accurate than the common method of taking the mean of the greatest and least temperature.

The following table shews the mean temperature of each year according to Fahrenheit's thermometer.

Years	Mean Temperature	Years	Mean Temperature
1835	51°.3	1838	52°.2
1836	51 .6	1839	54 .5
1837	53 .5	1840	53 .8

The annual mean temperature, as deduced from the preceding observations, is 52°.84.

The annual range of the thermometer will be seen in the following table.

Years	Lowest	Highest	Range
1835	17° below 0	95°	112°
1836	7 do.	99	106
1837	5 above 0	95	90
1838	10 below 0	100	110
1839	2 above 0	96	94
1840	1 below 0	96	97

Mean annual range of the thermometer, ... 101.5

The greatest degree of cold observed was on the morning of February 7th, 1835, when the temperature was 17° below zero: this day was also the coldest, the mean temperature being 5° below zero: besides this the mean temperature of no day has been below zero during the above years.

The greatest temperature observed was in August, 1838, just before a violent thunder storm, when the thermometer rose to 100°.

The mean temperature of the warmest day, July 29th, 1838, was 86°.7, so that the mean temperature of the day has a range of 92°; however, in any one year the range has not exceeded 87°. The warmest days in the year have almost uniformly occurred between the 15th of July, and the 1st of August.

The following table shows the mean temperature of each month for six years.

Years.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.
1835	34.6	24.5	40.1	50.5	65.3	71.2
1836	30.6	28.8	36.1	55.6	65.8	70.4
1837	30.1	36.6	41.8	48.3	62.5	70.1
1838	36.4	20.9	48.4	50.5	56.7	73.0
1839	38.0	37.0	44.9	60.2	66.0	69.5
1840	25.7	42.0	47.7	57.4	63.2	70.8
Mean.	32.6	31.6	43.2	53.7	63.2	70.8

Years.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1835	71.7	69.1	59.1	55.8	43.3	31.4
1836	75.8	71.6	69.3	46.2	38.7	30.6
1837	75.3	72.4	64.9	55.8	44.1	35.5
1838	79.2	77.7	66.4	50.6	39.0	28.2
1839	76.2	73.5	61.1	60.3	37.3	30.6
1840	75.4	74.7	61.8	54.3	40.9	32.4
Mean.	75.6	73.2	63.8	53.8	40.5	31.6

An inspection of the preceding table will show that the mean heat of February and December are the same; if, however, the temperature of February 1840, which was unusually high, is left out of the calculation, the mean temperature of February would be about 29 degrees; this would make it on an average the coldest month of the year, a remark, which, it is believed, accords with the experience of observers, the greatest degree of cold during the years above named, having occurred in this month.

It is believed that a much greater number of observations, than are given above, ought to be combined in order to give an accurate expression for the mean temperature of each month; for, it is a general rule that the number of observations should be great in proportion that the period of time is short for which the mean heat is required. With a few exceptions, the mean temperature of the months, as given above, corresponds remarkably well with that given by our distinguished fellow-citizen Dr. Drake, in his picture of Cincinnati published twenty-six years ago.

The monthly extremes and ranges for the last six years are averaged and stated in the following table.

January	from	5°	to 62° . . .	Range 57°
February	from	—3.5	to 63 . . .	Range 66.5
March	from	9.5	to 75.5 . . .	Range 66
April	from	26.5	to 87 . . .	Range 60.5
May	from	38.5	to 91 . . .	Range 52 5
June	from	49	to 94 . . .	Range 45
July	from	54	to 96 . . .	Range 42
August	from	52	to 94 . . .	Range 42
September	from	38	to 89 . . .	Range 51
October	from	27	to 83 . . .	Range 56
November	from	12	to 69 . . .	Range 57
December	from	5	to 58 . . .	Range 53

From the above it will be seen, that the greatest range occurs in February and March, and the least in July and August.

The following table for the year 1840, contains several particulars with regard to the temperature, that may be interesting.

1840	Minimum	Maximum	Range	Mean temperature	Mean temperature at sunrise	Mean temperature at 2 P. M.	Coldest day	Mean temperature of coldest day	Warmest day	Mean temperature of warmest day
Jan.	—1	55	56	25·67	20.45	31.84	15	6.6	29	46.3
Feb.	0	75	75	41.96	33.96	50.89	1	14.3	19	64.3
Mar.	21	75	54	47.71	40.22	57.22	11	31.5	1	64.7
April	27	91	64	57.40	49.40	66.20	2	43.2	25	77.3
May	42	89	47	63.17	55.40	72.25	9	46.2	18	75.3
June	47	93	46	70.85	62.96	81.50	7	59.0	28	81.0
July	50	96	46	75.40	67.20	85.20	2	62.7	16	81.8
Aug.	57	93	36	74.70	66.70	84.00	31	65.8	11	79.6
Sept.	41	85	44	61.80	52.43	72.80	21	51.2	25	71.0
Oct.	19	82	63	54.32	46.70	65.20	25	27.8	1	71.3
Nov.	18	71	53	40.93	34.00	51.10	19	25.2	7, 29	54.3
Dec.	7	58	51	32.40	28.40	38.06	18, 19	14.8	15	47.2
Year	—1	96	97	53.86	46.48	63.02	Jan. 15	6.6	July 16	81.8

Wind.

The following table contains the average course of the wind for each month in the year.

Months.	N.	NE.	E.	SE.	S.	SW.	W.	NW.
Jan.	1	4	2	2	1	7	9	5
Feb.	2	2	1	1	1	8	9	4
Mar.	2	2	2	1	2	7	9	6
April	1	6	2	1	1	6	8	5
May	2	4	2	1	1	10	7	4
June	2	4	2	2	2	6	8	4
July	1	3	2	1	2	12	7	3
Aug.	2	5	3	1	1	6	8	5
Sept	3	5	4	2	2	4	6	4
Oct.	4	4	2	1	3	7	7	3
Nov.	1	2	2	3	1	7	9	5
Dec.	1	2	1	2	1	8	12	4
Year.	22	43	25	18	18	88	99	52

From the above it will be seen that westerly winds prevail annually on an average 239 days, or about two thirds of the year; that easterly winds prevail 86 days or nearly one fourth of the year; that the wind is from the north on an average about 22 days or one sixteenth of the year, and from the south about 18 days or one twentieth of the year.

The above table is compiled from the result of 4,400 observations made during six years. The observations were generally made twice a day, and the wind or breeze denoted as being from that one of the eight principal points of the compass to which it approached the nearest.

Rain.

The following table shows the mean quantity of rain and melted snow in each month of the year, as deduced from the observations of six years.

Months	Mean rain	Months	Mean rain
January . . .	2.53 inches	July	3.93 inches
February . . .	3.1 inches	August	4.34 inches
March	2.77 inches	September . .	2.77 inches
April	3.64 inches	October . . .	3.44 inches
May	6.54 inches	November . .	3.73 inches
June	5.03 inches	December . .	3.06 inches

Annual mean quantity of rain . . . . 44.92 inches.

The wettest month of the year is May, and the driest January.

The greatest quantity of rain in any one month was 9 inches; this fell in May 1836. The least quantity in any one month was one eighth of an inch; this fell in October 1839.

The greatest quantity of rain noticed, fell during the year 1836, the amount being 57.39 inches; the least quantity fell in 1839, amounting to only 30.62 inches

The principal rains were accompanied with a south or south-west wind. Wet drizzly weather of several days' continuance, is often accompanied by a north-east wind, and the deepest snows have uniformly been from this direction.

Weather.

We have divided the days into three classes. Those that were clear or fair, or of which the greater part was fair, are denominated *clear and fair days;* those of which any considerable part of the day was either fair or cloudy, are denominated *variable days;* and those that were nearly or entirely cloudy, are denominated *cloudy days.* The following table shows the average number of days of each kind in a year.

Clear and fair days	146
Variable days	114
Cloudy days	105

The least number of clear and fair days in any one of the last six years was 127, and the greatest number 164; this last was in 1838, when the waters in the west were so unusually low in autumn.

The least number of cloudy days in any one year was 100, and the greatest number 116.

The following table contains the average number of the different kinds of weather, according to the preceding classification, for each month in the year.

	Clear and fair days.	Variable days.	Cloudy days.
January	9	8	14
February	11	8	9
March	14	7	10
April	12	9	9
May	11	11	9
June	11	14	5
July	16	12	3
August	12	14	5
September	16	8	6
October	14	8	9
November	9	9	12
December	11	6	14

According to the preceding table, the greatest number of clear and fair days occurs in July and September, and the fewest in January and November. The greatest number of

cloudy days occurs in December and January, and the fewest in July.

Barometer.

The following table contains the mean height, the minimum and maximum height, and the range of the barometer at the Woodward college, which is situated about 150 feet above low water of the Ohio, and about 17 feet above the level of lake Erie.

Year	Mean height, inch.	Min. height, inch.	Max. h't, inches	Range
1835	29.3528	28.70	29.89	1.19
1836	29.3451	28.66	29.82	1.16
1837	29.2908	28.54	29.81	1.27
1838	29.3465	28.72	29.91	1.19
1839	29.3565	28.66	30.04	1.38
1840	29.3484	28.53	29.86	1.33
Mean	29.34	28.635	29.89	1.22

From the above table it will be seen, 1st, that the mean height in any year differs very little from the annual mean height: 2d, that the minimum and maximum height and range for each year are nearly the same: 3d, that the extreme range is 1.51 inches.

The greatest height of the barometer occurs when the wind is from the west and north-west, and the least height when it is from the south and south-west.

GEOLOGY.

Our city is situated in that part of the "geological column" of rocks commonly known among the learned under the name of "Mountain Limestone" or in the "Upper Transition formation," a place, in general below, but nearly contiguous to, the coal measures, but in particular at Cincinnati, considerably removed from the coal by the interposition of several layers of different sorts of rocks. Our blue limestone at Cincinnati

is, however, very different in its character from the mountain limestone of England, but it is included in a formation which, both above and below, exhibits those characters in great perfection. The country in the immediate vicinity of Cincinnati seems, in a remote period of *geological* history, to have been a level terrace about 600 feet above low water of the Ohio, and nearly 1,200 feet above the Atlantic ocean. This terrace, now modified by the valleys or channels excavated by the streams, is composed of alternate layers of blue clay-marl, and a blue or lead colored fossiliferous limestone. The stone is nearly pure carbonate of lime, but sometimes passing more or less into a soft shale or slate. The marl contains lime and is effervescent with acids, but still exhibits the external characters of a tough clay somewhat indurated. Through these strata the streams appear to have worn their present channels to the depth of five to six hundred feet, having left, at various heights above their present beds, their ancient alluvion of clay, sand and gravel, often enclosing logs of wood and not unfrequently the remains of elephants. The larger streams are now found meandering through alluvial plains called "bottom lands," extending from half of a mile to four miles in width. These alluvions present at the surface a rich black fertile mould from six inches to two or three feet deep, well wrought in the native condition, by the natural cultivators the earth-worm and the mole. Beneath this mould are several feet, eight to twelve perhaps, of amber-colored clay loam, supported often by a substratum of clay, sand or granitic gravel. The black mould and amber loam above described, extend over the high terrace, but often with a diminished thickness, and without the gravelly substratum, resting immediately on the limestone in situ. It constitutes a soil of proverbial fertility, but from the quantity of clay which it contains, it is adhesive when too wet, and stiff and impenetrable when too dry. This amber-colored loam imparts its tinge to the waters of the Ohio during its floods, and has given origin to the poetical name of the "Amber Stream." The descents

into the valleys, although steep, are generally rounded and covered with fertile soil. As the rocks, although they sometimes "crop out," never form high cliffs, the waved and hilly outline seen from below is rather beautiful than picturesque.

Cincinnati itself is built on an ancient alluvial plain, lying in two levels called the "upper and lower bottoms." The lower level, fifty to sixty feet above extreme low water of the Ohio, presents a deep loam; the upper level, seventy or eighty feet higher than the lower one, besides the black mould and amber loam, has a substratum of sharp quartzose sand and coarse granitic gravel, intermingled with limestone pebbles. Imbedded in this gravel have been found several bones and teeth of elephants. Wells and deep pits, either in the upper or lower level, are often filled with "choke damp" or carbonic acid, so as to prove fatal to the incautious laborer who attempts to descend; this is especially apt to be the case, after such places have remained covered during the night.

The layers of blue limestone are from the thinest possible to twenty-two inches or possibly two feet in thickness, compact or somewhat granular, semicrystalline, strong and durable and well calculated for many economical purposes, such as affording lime for mortar, "metal" for roads, stones for pavements, and for foundations, and even a handsome dark marble for interior architecture. They are often literally filled with marine fossils, such as corallines, trilobites, enchrinites, orthoceritites and various univalve and bivalve shells. People ordinarily mistake these for petrifactions of objects now found in the country, but they are all the products of a primitive ocean. The blue limestone of Cincinnati is the lowest rock which occurs within several hundred miles, and occupies a space at least a thousand feet in thickness. Although its layers lie apparently in an exact level, yet they decline both to the east and to the west so as ultimately to disappear under other strata, and finally, with those strata, under the two great coal fields which commence between one and two hundred miles on both sides of the city. The strata intervening be-

tween the blue limestone and the coal formation, begin to be found at the surface between forty and one hundred miles from our city, concealing that limestone from view. Proceeding upward, they are, in thickness, as follows.

1st. Blue fossiliferous limestone of Cincinnati, . 1,000 ft.
2d. The proper mountain limestone, or cliff-limestone, ... 200
3d. Bituminous shale, ... 250
4th. Fine-grained sandstone used for building in Cincinnati, ... 350
5th. A coarse pebbly or conglomerate sandstone, which includes shale, limestone, iron, salt and coal 2,000

As the limits of this article do not permit a separate description of these formations, the reader is referred to my report to the legislature of Ohio on the geology of the southwestern part of the state, and to Dr. Owen's report, including my own, to the congress of the United States, on the geology of the mineral lands of Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois. It was discovered by Dr. Owen and myself, in the survey of the last named region, that its rocks, including the immense treasures of iron, zinc, lead and copper, were identical with the cliff-limestone of Ohio, showing itself at the Yellow Springs, at Dayton, Columbus, and West Union in Ohio, and at Madison in Indiana, at all of which places it is more or less metaliferous. Wherever I have examined this cliff-limestone, it appears to be minutely identical in geological position, in external and chemical characters, and in mineral contents with the mountain limestone of Great Britain as it exhibits itself in Derbyshire. I arrived at this conclusion independent of authorities, and I find that Mr. Featherstonehaugh had come to the same conclusion in reference to the rocks of the upper Mississipi. The name, cliff-limestone, has been applied by the inhabitants of some parts of Ohio to this rock, from its peculiar disposition to form massive abrupt cliffs and precipices, often eighty or one hundred feet in height. In England

it is provincially called "scar-limestone," and Dr. Owen ascertained that the obsolete word *scar* signified nearly the same thing as *cliff*. Hence it would seem that its peculiar picturesque outline is a natural distinctive character.

The blue fossiliferous limestone of Cincinnati, after plunging under the great coal field of Illinois in company with the cliff or proper mountain limestone, reappears at Dubuque, where it is diminished to a few feet in thickness, while the superincumbent cliff stone, filled with veins of lead ore, is developed into a stratum of six hundred feet in height. The blue limestone extends to Prairie du Chien, to the falls of St. Anthony and some distance up the river St. Peter's, but in a layer of only twenty feet or less. At Prairie du Chien it is raised some hundreds of feet above the water of the Mississipi, and exhibits underneath it a renewal of the cliff rock, but with fewer fossils. As our blue limestone is then included in the mountain limestone and alternates with it, I am inclined to consider it a peculiar member of that limestone. From this brief sketch every geologist would anticipate our local advantages. Situated in the centre of the inexhaustibly fertile region of the blue limestone *with its alternations of enriching marl*, midway between the two largest and most easily wrought coal fields in the world, and also between inexhaustible beds of excellent iron ore, with every facility of natural water communication, so that even the treasures of the Mississipi mines come to our doors almost spontaneously; with a fine climate and with every material for the foundation and the superstructure of a city, it must be from a wanton abuse of the benevolent munificence of our Creator if we fail to continue to be prosperous and happy.

The natural waters of the vicinity of Cincinnati, are such as might be anticipated from the geology. The wells and springs afford clear, cool, "limestone water," viz. water holding carbonate of lime in solution. The waters of the Miamis, especially when low, contain lime to such an extent as to be too hard for washing. This might be expected, as they

have their origin and course through limestone rocks. The proper cliff-limestone is often magnesian, and sulphate of magnesia is not an uncommon ingredient in waters from particular localities, as at Pace's wells. The waters of the Ohio, flowing chiefly over the sandstone and shales of the coal measures, until within seventy or eighty miles of our city, are but slightly impregnated with mineral matter, and are so soft as scarcely to coagulate a solution of soap. Although rather bland in taste, the "hydrant water" of our city, raised from the Ohio, is reputed to be healthy, and less liable to disagree with strangers accustomed only to soft water, than that of springs or wells.

MAGNETISM.

Popular Elementary Definitions.

The elements of terrestrial magnetism consist simply of the *force*, *power*, or *intensity* with which the earth attracts the magnetized needle, and of the *direction* in which that force acts; but, from the vast importance of the horizontal or compass-needle, both in navigation and surveying, and from the facility of suspending and experimenting with the same, it is customary to estimate certain elements of the needle in that position, although it is seldom the direction—never in our latitude—in which, if allowed to move freely in all directions, it would place itself. The quantities sought to be measured are usually four:

First. The declination, "variation," or direction of the horizontal needle, as it respects the true astronomical north or south points.

Second. The force, or *intensity* with which the horizontal needle is attracted by the earth, and held in its direction: this is called the *horizontal intensity*.

Third. The *dip*, or true course in which a needle, perfectly free to move in all directions, would finally rest and be held by the earth's attraction.

Fourth. The force or *intensity* with which the needle, in the direction of the dip, is attracted by the earth: this is called the *total intensity*.*

Magnetical Declination or Variation.

Most persons are aware that the compass-needle does not everywhere point to the true north, but varies in its direction in different places on the earth's surface, in such a manner that it either points east of it, directly towards it, or west of it. The force with which the earth attracts or pulls such a needle, so as to hold it in its direction, and cause it to *vibrate* if it be moved out of that direction and be suffered freely to return, is called the horizontal intensity, and is measured by the quickness of the vibrations. Thus, when there are a greater number of vibrations of the same needle, in the same time, the horizontal intensity is greater, being as the squares of the numbers of such vibrations. A vibrating needle used for determining the intensity, is a "magnetical pendulum," acted upon by magnetism as a clock pendulum is by gravitation.

Magnetical Dip.

Make a needle of tempered steel, with pivots at the sides, so that it can turn like a cannon, and point up or down; balance it so nicely that it will stay in any position in which you place it: this must be done while the steel has no magnetism. Next, magnetize that needle by "touching" it with magnets, as directed in the books on magnetism. Lastly, place the pivots in proper supports, exactly crosswise of the line in which the compass-needle points: it will no longer remain balanced, especially in the horizontal position, but, in the latitude of the United States, the north end will turn down, nearer to a perpendicular than to a level. This turning down, or out of the level, is called the *dip*; it is measured by the number of degrees which the north end descends from a level

* To avoid a circumlocution of language, the earth's attraction is named without expressing particularly the mutual attraction between the earth and needle.

line. The dip increases as we travel northward, until at a point north of the western part of Hudson's Bay, it points directly downward. At or near the equator there is no dip, or the dipping-needle lies level; and south of that point, the south end of the needle descends, as does the north end in the northern hemisphere.

Now, whatever direction the dipping-needle takes, it is held there by a magnetical force of the earth, which, when it is moved out of that direction, draws it back again, and causes it to vibrate like a pendulum, and, finally, to settle at the proper dip. If the force be greater, the vibrations will be quicker: this force is called the *total intensity*, and is not usually ascertained by the vibrations of the dipping-needle, but is deduced by calculations from the horizontal intensity, and the dip, at any locality. This force, on the whole, increases as we proceed northwardly; but the horizontal intensity, in consequence of the increase of the dip, diminishes in the same direction. At the magnetic pole, where the dip would be 90 degrees, (viz: the dipping-needle perpendicular,) the horizontal intensity would be nothing, and the common compass-needle would point in one direction as soon as in another—the magnetical force of the earth pulling it, at all points, directly downward upon the supporting pivot.

Now, to measure these four quantities, in different localities, as accurately as possible, has been a part of my labors in the late brief survey of a part of our territories.

Some sorts of iron ores have an influence on the magnetic needle, and change either its direction or its intensity. The effect of such ore increases directly as the quantity or mass, and diminishes as the squares of the distances increase; and although the mass may be large, yet, from the effect of depth or distance, the indication may be too slight to be observed, unless by the most delicate instruments, skilfully used. By means of these, we may be guided to vast mineralogical treasures; for, however desirous we may be to discover gold and silver mines, iron is the more useful metal. In Iowa, one

magnetical node has been discovered, which may be produced by a "*subterraneous* iron mountain." Independently, however, of any economical views, it will be a matter of gratification to the scientific world to receive a small contribution to their fund of magnetical knowledge; for an effort is now making to collect and imbody as many accurate magnetical observations as possible, in order the more fully to determine the changes, distributions, and general laws of this wonderful force, and to make it still more subservient to the purposes of general utility.

A very interesting report on the subject of magnetical observations has lately been made to the Royal Society, by sir J. F. W. Herschell. Upon the approval of that report by the society, a deputation was requested to communicate certain resolutions to Lord Melbourne, and to urge on the government the adoption of the measures therein proposed. "This," says the editor of the Journal of the Franklin Institute, "has produced its desired effect upon her majesty's ministers, who have appointed three officers of artillery, with adequate attendants, to go, respectively, to Montreal, to the Cape of Good Hope, and to St. Helena, to make experiments on the variations and dip of the needle, and the intensity of magnetism, frequently and simultaneously, each day, for three years," &c.

TERRESTRIAL MAGNETISM AT CINCINNATI.

Magnetical Declination or Variation.

In 1825, Mr. Gest, the city surveyor, and myself, found the compass-needle to point 5° 15′ east of due north. In 1840, the above quantity had diminished to 4° 46′ east of due north.

Magnetical Dip.

Since March, 1840, I have continued to make monthly observations on the dip and horizontal intensity. The fol-

lowing table exhibits his results as regards the dip, up to January, 1841.

TABLE OF MAGNETICAL DIP OBSERVED MONTHLY AT CINCINNATI.

Day.	Hour.	Dip by needle No. 1.	Dip by needle No. 2.	Mean.
1840	h. m. h. m.			
March 6,	2 30 to 3 30 P. M.	70° 27′.250	70° 27′.562	70° 27′.812
April 21,	9 46 to 10 40 A. M.	70° 29′.687	70° 28′.000	70° 28′.844
May 21,	10 35 to 11 35 A. M.	70° 24′.450	70° 24′.937	70° 24′.694
June 22,	11 34 to 12 30 M.	70° 28′.062	70° 27′.437	70° 27′.750
July 18,	5 30 to 6 30 P. M.	70° 29′.062	70° 27′.937	70° 28′.500
July 19,	11 30 to 12 30 M.	70° 25′.625	70° 25′.812	70° 25′.718
August 18,	10 00 to 11 00 A. M.	70° 27′.375	70° 27′.500	70° 27′.437
Sept. 24,	9 00 to 10 45 A. M.	70° 29′.200	70° 29′.200	70° 29′.200
October 22,	9 30 to 10 30 A. M.	70° 29′.000	70° 28′.375	70° 28′.687
Novem. 20,	10 15 to 11 15 A. M.	70° 25′.187	70° 25′.437	70° 25′.313
Decem. 23,	11 00 to 12 00 M.	70° 27′.250	70° 26′.812	70° 27′.031
1841				
January 23,	11 00 to 12 00 M.	70° 24′.937	70° 24′.750	70° 24′.844

Mean of 192 observations . . . . . 70° 27′.152

Each of the above twelve observations is the mean of sixteen single observations, including all of the possible reversals of the dipping apparatus with two needles.

Magnetical Intensity.

By means of observations made at Greenwich and Westbourn Green, (England,) and at Cincinnati, I have determined the *total intensity* or *force* of terrestrial magnetism to be greater at Cincinnati than at Greenwich, in the ratio of 1,000 to 1,270.

Line of equal Dip of London.

This line which, in 1837, was by my observation 69° 23′, passes more than a degree south of Cincinnati, and advancing westward, passes through Princeton in Indiana, lat. 38° 23′ north, long. 87° 30′ west, and crosses the Mississipi river about fifteen miles south of St. Louis, in Missouri.

Besides the observations from which the above determinations have been made, I have extended my researches over a large portion of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa and Wisconsin. A part of the results of my labors may be found in Dr. Owen's Report on the mineral lands of the United States.

Wishing you success in your laborious and useful enterprise, permit me to subscribe myself,

Very respectfully yours,

JOHN LOCKE.

The preceding communications on geology and magnetism, from professor Locke of the Medical College of Ohio, embody the results of his researches on those subjects to the latest dates. The scientific reader needs no testimony of mine on their value.

CANALS, RAILROADS, AND TURNPIKES.

Public Works of Inter-communication connecting Cincinnati with the adjoining country.

WORKS of inter-communication, with rare exceptions, follow the valleys of a country, because, not only easier and cheaper to make, but also, because these valleys supply the largest portion of produce to be transported to market.

Cincinnati is a central point, in the valley of the Ohio, to a great region of country, which is directly dependent upon it, both as a consumer and a shipper of produce. An inspection of the map shows the following valleys immediately connected with it.

1. The small, but exceedingly fertile valley of *Millcreek*, which is about twenty miles in length, from two to three miles in breadth, and terminates precisely at the city. This is the only opening through which a road can reach the city without passing over hills, and descending steep declivities. In consequence of this natural formation of the ground, the "Hamilton road," as it is called, was, for many years, almost the only avenue by which business was transacted with the back country, and is still the most important road.

2. The next valley is that of the *Little Miami River*, which is a considerable stream, but unfit for navigation,—emptying into the Ohio at Columbia, and about seven miles from and above Main street, Cincinnati. The valley of this river is near eighty miles in length, of various breadth, and great fertility. This stream furnishes a large water power, and has many mills upon it.

3. The third, and indeed principal valley of the tributary streams connected with Cincinnati is the *Great Miami River*. The valley of this stream is one hundred and twenty miles in length, and in places several miles in diameter. Throughout its whole length it is one of extreme productiveness, and of

inexhaustible soil. This valley terminates about twenty miles below Cincinnati.

4. Very near the mouth of the Great Miami, the *Whitewater River* joins it, and may, therefore, be considered as forming a separate valley; the whole of which lies in Indiana, but trades entirely with Cincinnati.

5. The next and last valley connected immediately with Cincinnati is that of *Licking River*, which empties into the Ohio, exactly opposite Cincinnati. This stream lies in Kentucky, but the region adjoining it trades chiefly with this city. This valley is more than two hundred miles in length; much of the lower part is fertile and productive: the upper part is mountainous, but abundant in mineral resources.

We shall describe the works of inter-communication connected with Cincinnati, in the natural order of the valleys relating to it.

1. The first and most important of these valleys, is the Great Miami river, and accordingly, through that, and in connection with the Millcreek valley, was constructed the earliest and most important of the great works connected with Cincinnati; this is the *Miami canal*. This work was commenced at the same time with the Ohio canal, and finished in 1828. The original work only extended about sixty-seven miles, to the mouth of Mad river, now the very flourishing town of Dayton. Since that it has been extended, under the name of the *Miami Canal Extension*, to Piqua (about eighty-three miles,) and is now in rapid progress to *Defiance*, at the junction of the Auglaise river with the Maumee, whence it is continued to Lake Erie, under the name of the Wabash canal. From Cincinnati to the rapids of Maumee is about two hundred and ninety miles, and the whole work, it is confidently anticipated, will be finished within two years. At present the only part in use is from Cincinnati to Piqua, eighty-three miles. The Miami canal proper has for the last two years paid more than the interest of the debt incurred for its construction—the highest evidence of its utility. In connection

with Cincinnati, however, one of its chief benefits is the vast *water power* which it has brought to the aid of manufacturing industry. The original estimate of the amount of this water power was three thousand cubic feet per minute, or equivalent to the power necessary to turn sixty pair of mill-stones. Most of this power is now in use within the corporate limits of Cincinnati, and is of itself sufficient to build up a considerable town.

2. The next most important valley is that of the *Whitewater*—the whole of which, however, lies in Indiana, and by means of which a large portion of the Indiana trade is secured to this city. To facilitate the transportation of goods and produce on this route two works have been planned, and are now nearly completed. The first is the *Whitewater canal*, which is undertaken and partially completed by the state of Indiana. This canal, by the original plan, was to extend from Cambridge city, on the national road—Wayne county—to Lawrenceburgh, on the Ohio—Dearborn county. The work being constructed by that state, was of course terminated within Indiana. The part of that work finished is from Brookville—Franklin county—to Lawrenceburgh, a distance of nearly forty miles. This part is in complete operation, and from Brookville to Cambridge city is begun, but was suspended by the general suspension of the state works; it will, doubtless, be finished to Cambridge city at an early day. By the original plan of improvement in Indiana, this work is to be connected with the Wabash canal, at or near Munceytown. The next work, connected with this valley, is the *Cincinnati and Whitewater canal.* This is about twenty-five miles in length, and connects the Whitewater canal of Indiana at Harrison (on the state line) with Cincinnati. This work is nearly finished, and it is presumed will be entirely so during the year 1841.

The general result produced by these two works will be the immediate connection of Cincinnati, not merely with the Whitewater valley, but with the whole eastern half of Indiana, of which this city is really the capital.

3. The next most important work is the improvement of the *Licking river navigation.* This was undertaken by the state of Kentucky, by means of locks and dams; making *slack-water* pools of sufficient size to permit the navigation of small steamboats of 150 tons burthen. This slack-water navigation is by the original law and plan to be finally opened to West Liberty, a distance of two hundred and thirty-one miles, in which, however, the descent is only three hundred and one feet. The legislature has directed eight locks to be put under contract, which will extend the navigation to the Blue Licks, ninety-four miles. Five of these locks are under contract, and some of them nearly completed. These five, when finished, carry the navigation to Falmouth, fifty-one miles. It is presumed they will be finished during 1841; and if so, a steam-packet will be immediately put on the river.

The advantages of this navigation to Cincinnati extend much beyond those of merely transporting agricultural products. One additional object of this improvement is to render great mineral regions accessible to markets. *Iron* occurs at about one hundred and forty miles from the mouth of the Licking—Bath and Fleming counties—and inexhaustible beds lie higher up. Furnaces and forges have been in operation in this region for a number of years. *Coal* occurs at more than two hundred miles, and is there found in great abundance and of good quality. *Hydraulic limestone* is found on the river near its mouth. In addition to these advantages, valuable *water power* will be afforded at each of the locks.

4. The next work of importance to the commerce of Cincinnati, is the *Little Miami railroad.* This lies wholly in the valley of the Little Miami river. It commences on the eastern edge of Cincinnati, passes just above the main street of Fulton till it reaches the turn of the Ohio hills, at Columbia, and then pursues the valley of the Miami to Xenia, sixty-six miles, and thence to Springfield, eighty-five miles, which is the whole surveyed and chartered length of the road. About thirty-five miles of this road are graded, and more under con-

tract. The iron rails for fifteen miles are bought, and locomotives to run on the road procured. The fifteen miles from Cincinnati, it is supposed, will be in operation by the 1st of September, 1841. Funds are procured to finish the whole road from Cincinnati to Xenia, and it will, no doubt, be completed to Springfield.

The object of this road is two-fold. 1st. To form a connecting link in a railroad communication with Wheeling and the eastern states, through Columbus, the seat of government. 2nd. To transport the products of the valley through which it passes. Few of the railroad communications in the United States promise to be more profitable to either the community or the proprietors. A complete railroad communication from Baltimore to Cincinnati must soon be constructed, and indeed is already in course of rapid construction. When completed the Little Miami railroad will be the most important link.

5. The next class of improvements are *Turnpike* or *McAdam roads*. These, of course, are not confined to the valleys, but cross the country in every direction, and in a few years past have multiplied with great rapidity, and added much to the value of lands in this vicinity. This class of improvements may—in their relation to Cincinnati—be divided into two kinds: first, those which lead *directly* from Cincinnati; and second, those which are *subsidiary* to the former, or branch from them.

Of the first kind are: 1. The *Cincinnati and Hamilton turnpike*. This leads from the northern part of the city through the valley of Millcreek to Hamilton, on the Great Miami, about twenty-five miles. This is nearly completed.

2. The *Harrison turnpike*, which goes to the west and terminates in Harrison, on the dividing line between Ohio and Indiana, and is twenty miles in length. It crosses the Great Miami at Miamitown on a bridge, and strikes the Whitewater canal at Harrison. This road is completed.

3. The *Lebanon and Springfield turnpike*. This goes directly to the north, and is completed to Waynesville, about

forty miles; thence it is expected to be soon finished to Springfield. There it will join the national road, and make a complete turnpike to Columbus.

4. The *Cincinnati and Wooster turnpike.* This leaves the city on the east, through Fulton, and is completed to Goshen—Clermont county—about twenty miles.

5. The *Covington, Georgetown and Lexington turnpike.* This road is on the Kentucky side, and proceeds from Covington directly south to Lexington. From Covington ten miles are finished, and from Lexington twelve miles; of the residue fifteen miles are graded, and the road will, in a reasonable time, be finished.

Of the tributary turnpikes, or those which indirectly lead to Cincinnati, the following are the most conspicuous.

1. The *Dayton, Lebanon and Centreville turnpike.* This is twenty-one miles in length, is finished, and completes an entire turnpike from Cincinnati to Dayton, fifty miles in length. 2. The *Dayton and Springfield turnpike*—eighteen miles in length; which, by connecting Dayton and Springfield on the national road, makes a complete turnpike from Cincinnati to Baltimore. 3. The *Great Miami turnpike.* This will complete another turnpike through the valley of the Miami to Dayton. 4. The *Goshen, Wilmington and Columbus turnpike.* This carries on the Wooster turnpike from Goshen to Columbus, and is in progress. 5. The *Batavia and Miami Bridge turnpike* leaves the Wooster turnpike at Columbia and goes to Batavia, twenty-one miles from Cincinnati. This turnpike is about finished. 6. The *Milford and Chillicothe turnpike.* This begins at about fifteen miles from Cincinnati, where it intersects the Cincinnati and Wooster turnpike, and thence proceeds through Hillsborough and Bainbridge to Chillicothe; from Bainbridge to Chillicothe it is in common with the Zanesville and Maysville turnpike. Nearly forty miles between Cincinnati and Chillicothe are turnpiked. 7. The *Colerain, Hamilton and Oxford turnpike.* This will complete a turnpike from Oxford to Cincinnati, by way of

Colerain. 8. The *Hamilton, Rossville and Eaton turnpike.* This makes a turnpike from Cincinnati to Eaton—Preble county—by way of Hamilton. 9. The *Circleville and Washington turnpike.* This leaves the Cincinnati and Wooster turnpike at Washington—Fayette county—and proceeds to Circleville. There are, then, *seventeen turnpikes* which either directly or indirectly lead to and from Cincinnati. These again are joined by others, which cross them, so that the whole country which trades with Cincinnati directly, and is, in some measure, dependent upon it as a market, is now interlaced with roads, canals, and other works, which greatly aid in facilitating commerce. The region thus connected by this system of public works, embraces within its bounds at least half a million of persons, and must speedily quadruple that number, and may easily sustain eight millions of people without being excessively populous. It is by contemplating this fact, in connection with the vast *internal commerce*, arising from the wants and industry of such a people, active, free, and prosperous, that we can adequately comprehend the rapid and permanent growth of Cincinnati.

The works we have enumerated may all be considered as finished at an early day. They amount in the sum total to the following aggregate:—

1.	Miami canal	63 miles . .	finished.
2.	Miami canal extension, including the Wabash canal	227 miles . .	in progress.
3.	Whitewater canal	70 miles . .	in progress.
4.	Little Miami railroad	85 miles . .	in progress.
5.	Licking river navigation . . .	230 miles . .	in progress.
6.	Covington and Lexington turnpike	80 miles . .	in progress
7.	Turnpike to Dayton, via. Lebanon	51 miles . .	finished.
8.	Harrison turnpike	20 miles . .	finished.
9.	Dayton and Springfield turnpike	18 miles . .	finished.
10.	Turnpike to Batavia	21 miles . .	finished.
11.	Cincinnati to Columbus, via. Wilmington	100 miles . .	in progress.

12. Cincinnati to Chillicothe, via. Milford . . . . . 75 miles . . in progress.
13. Lebanon to Springfield . . . . . 42 miles . . in progress.
14. Cincinnati to Oxford, via. Colerain . . . . . 35 miles . . in progress.
15. Hamilton to Eaton . . . . . 30 miles . . in progress.
16. Great Miami turnpike . . . . . 38 miles . . in progress.

Total . . . . . 1125 miles.

There are, it thus appears, eleven hundred and twenty-five miles of canals, railroads, and turnpikes, concentrating on Cincinnati, and all tending to multiply, increase, and strengthen the lines of inter-communication between the city of Cincinnati, and the great interior country. A very large portion of this system is already completed, and the residue is in rapid progress. These works, when completed, will have cost the great sum of *twelve millions of dollars*, more than one half of which has already been expended. No city in the Union has, it is believed, the benefit of an equal amount of valuable public works, centring in itself, and certainly none in the world can show the same result for the same time.* This result, noble as it is, could never have been attained if Cincinnati had not, from its early settlement, had the council and efforts in its behalf of a large portion of wise, far-reaching, and patriotic citizens, who in many instances sought the public welfare even at the expense of their private interests.

* We have not, in the above article, said any thing in respect to the "Cincinnati and Charleston railroad." By some persons this may be considered as having failed. It is not so—*it is in rapid progress.* The opposition of Kentucky at one time, and the great depression of the monied world, have prevented any action at this end of the line. The state of Georgia, however, has constructed hundreds of miles of railroad, the object of which is to connect Augusta and Savannah with the west. From Augusta to Charleston, a railroad is in operation. The whole line will soon be finished to Knoxville, Tennessee. When there, its progress to the Ohio river may be considered certain.

MIAMI CANAL.

Tolls.

1828	8,507 69	1835	48,561 75
1829	20,947 92	1836	52,048 15
1830	30,125 77	1837	66,154 72
1831	34,016 71	1838	81,431 24
1832	40,974 73	1839	79,770 29
1833	52,014 03	1840	74,320 99
1834	50,963 11		
Exports and imports			637,837 10

A statement of most of the different kinds of produce and property arrived and cleared by the Miami canal at Cincinnati, for the years ending November 30, 1839, and November 30, 1840:—

Arrived, 1839.

Flour	138,120	bbls.
Whisky	43,228	bbls.
Linseed-oil	100	bbls.
Pork	26,921	bbls.
do	2,317	hhds.
do	4,077,775	lbs.
Lard	2,562,192	lbs
Corn, oats, and rye	1,357,187	lbs.
Grass-seed	38,467	lbs.
Barley	33,741	lbs.
Butter and eggs	103,207	lbs.
Wool	3,910	lbs.
Cotton-yarns	36,160	lbs.
Dried fruit	2,000	lbs.
Machinery	11,414	lbs.
Brooms	12,116	lbs.
Sundries	1,913,476	lbs.
Live hogs	1,365	lbs.
Wood	8,253	cords.
Hay	34	tons.
Passengers	8,159	
Traveled	326,436	miles.

Cleared, 1839.

Pork	65	bbls.
Salt	7,033,655	lbs.

Pork	8,997	lbs.
Pig-iron	659,371	lbs.
Castings	1,449,788	lbs.
Merchandise	8,664,640	lbs.
Iron and nails	3,191,085	lbs.
Wool	23,886	lbs.
Hides and skins,	23,231	lbs.
Machinery	63,692	lbs.
Agricultural implements	179,184	lbs.
Grind-stones	139,733	lbs.
Cut stone	142,400	lbs.
Hoop-poles	245,653	lbs.
Staves and heading	2,220	lbs.
Brooms	4,880	lbs.
Mill-stones	5,874	lbs.
Sundries	2,097,173	lbs.
Corn	29,504	bushels.
Mineral coal	52,537	bushels.
Rough stone	910	perch.
Lumber	2,150,641	feet.
Shingles and lath	6,377	M.
Cotton	473	bales.

Arrived, 1840.

Flour	165,762	bbls.
Whisky	74,026	bbls.
Linseed-oil	386	bbls.
Pork	17,687	bbls.
do.	787	hhds.
do. in bulk	2,192,160	lbs.
Beef	865	bbls.
do. in bulk	12,138	lbs.
Lard	20,638	kegs.
Corn, oats, &c.	2,329,456	lbs.
Grass-seed	13,375	lbs.
Barley and malt	89,016	lbs.
Butter and eggs	212,048	lbs.
Sundries	1,268,289	lbs.
Live hogs	2,121	heads.
Wood	7,290	cords.
Passengers	6,250	
Traveled	245,837	miles.

Cleared, 1840.

Ohio salt	1,811,659	lbs.
Foreign salt	4,766,869	lbs.
Pig-iron	308,142	lbs.
Castings	496,143	lbs.
Merchandise	5,566,282	lbs.
Iron and nails	2,007,192	lbs.
Cut stone	176,850	lbs.
Hoop-poles	368,011	lbs.
Sundries	902,667	lbs.
Mineral coal	54,282	bushels.
Lumber	2,205,189	ft.
Shingles	4,990	M.
Cotton	691	bales.

The Miami canal has been closed by ice on an average, during the thirteen years it has been in operation, thirty-two days for each year, the shortest period being twelve days in 1835, and the longest being eighty-seven days in 1831.

Cincinnati and Whitewater Canal.

The canal commissioners' report for the year 1838, shows that the amount paid for the original construction of the *Ohio canal*, up to the first day of December, 1838, was $4,624,463. The gross receipts of tolls on that canal, during that year, was $382,136, from which the sum of $199,695 is to be deducted for the cost of repairs, collections, &c. leaving the *nett* revenue of the Ohio canal for the year 1838, of $182,441, or nearly four and one-eighth per cent. on the whole cost of the canal. The same report states that the total cost of the *Miami canal*, from Cincinnati to Dayton, is $1,020,000. The *nett* amount of tolls received during the year 1838, after deducting the cost of repairs and the expense of collection, &c., was $40,306 15, or nearly four per cent. on the original cost.

The report of the board of public works for the year 1839, shows the original cost of the *Ohio canal* to have been, up to the date of that report, $4,641,357; and that the *nett* proceeds of the tolls for the year 1839 was $209,773, or a fraction over four and a half per cent. on the total cost. In rela-

tion to the revenue of the *Miami canal*, for that year, the report states that "the exhibit of tolls and water-rents discover a steady and regular increase in its revenues."

During the year 1840, just closed, the governor in his message at the opening of the session, states that "the nett profits arising from tolls on the Miami canal *exceeded six per cent.* on the total cost of construction."

From the late report of the auditor of state, we find that the *nett* proceeds of tolls on *both* canals during the past year, after deducting $166,186 for the cost of repairs, &c. was $376,144. By adding the total cost of the two canals together we make the sum of $5,661,367 as the cost of construction of both canals; and the proceeds of the tolls for the last year yields nearly *six and one tenth per cent.* on the above total cost, which is more than sufficient to pay the interest on the money borrowed for the construction of the two canals.

The Ohio canal was opened for navigation throughout its entire length, in the fall of 1832, and in the lapse of eight years the *nett proceeds of the tolls* amount to more than the interest upon the whole cost. Should the tolls continue to increase *only in the same ratio* for the next eight years, the *nett* proceeds will amount to about nine per cent. upon the cost. But it is easy to show, that not only will the tolls increase in a *greater* ratio, in the next eight years, but likewise, that the cost of repairs will constantly diminish, and the *nett profits* will of course increase in a greater ratio than the increase of tolls will indicate, and may reach to twelve per cent. on the cost, at the end of the next eight years.

The day is not distant when the nett profits arising from tolls on the public works of Ohio, will not only pay the principal and interest of the money borrowed for their construction, but will likewise relieve the people from all taxes for the support of the state government.

From the late message of the governor of New York to the general assembly, it appears that the canals of that state were navigable only seven months and fourteen days, during

the past year; whereas the canals of Ohio are seldom closed more than six to eight weeks in a year. The total nett revenue of the canals of New York, after deducting all expenses and deficiencies, was during the last year, $1,020,816. Out of this sum there remains a clear surplus, after paying the interest on the liabilities of the state, the sum of $398,096, applicable as a sinking fund to meet the principal of the sums to be borrowed for the enlargement of the Erie canal, or the construction of new works. The debt created for the original construction of the Erie and Champlain canals is already paid off, "by the accumulation and appropriation of funds for that purpose."

The Cincinnati and Whitewater canal is very favorably situated in regard to the amount of revenue which it will produce. It being the last twenty-five miles of a line of canal eighty miles in length, extending from Cincinnati to the national road at Cambridge, gives it an advantage over any other portion of canal of the same length, as the *aggregate* tonnage, which will be collected at the several places along the upper portion of the line, will pass through the entire distance of this twenty-five miles: besides, if the rates of tolls should be properly adjusted to the value of the articles to be shipped on the canal, in proportion to the distance which they pass along the line to their place of destination, it follows that the proportion of the tolls on the last twenty-five miles will be greater, than on any other portion of the canal of like extent. This canal will likewise be navigable during a greater portion of the year than that of any other canal in the state; it being situated in its whole extent at the base of a hill which has a southern exposure, and it will not only receive the direct rays of the sun, but will also have the benefit of its reflected rays from the sides of the hills as well as from the surface of the water in the rivers running along parallel with the canal. This will make a difference of two or three weeks in the time of opening this canal in the spring. There is also less lockage than is usual in canals to the same extent, and of course there

will be less expense in repairs and less delay in navigation. The products of a district of country in the state of Indiana, equal in fertility to any in the western country, containing an area of 2,744 square miles, will be floated upon the surface of this canal to market. And the merchandise, salt, iron, fish, coal, lumber, &c., which will be required to supply the same extent of country, will likewise be shipped from Cincinnati upon the waters of this canal. In addition to all this, the district of country through which the upper portion of the canal passes is abundantly supplied with water power, both by the natural streams, and also by the canal itself, and the raw materials, required for the supply, and the manufactured articles produced by the numerous manufactories which will, in the course of a few years, be erected in the Whitewater valley, will form no inconsiderable item in the amount of tonnage which must become transported upon this canal. Let any one take the trouble to visit the wholesale stores in this city and ascertain the amount of merchandise, groceries, &c. which are *even now* annually sent into the state of Indiana in wagons, and he will be astonished at the amount. Let him reflect a moment, and he will perceive that as soon as this canal is finished, the six-horse team carrying forty hundred pounds, which is eight or ten days in reaching its destination, will be placed upon the towing path and hitched to *two* canal boats carrying *fifty tons each*, and will reach the same destination in *three* days. Let him also reflect that those who buy these goods, make their payments with pork, beef, flour, whisky, &c., which they now either drive on foot or bring in wagons to this city, and he will at once see that in proportion as the cost of bringing these articles to market is reduced, in the same proportion will the *quantity* of such articles be *increased.*

In the report of the engineer of the Whitewater canal to the board of directors of last year, it was shown that when only *one fourth* of the surface of the district of country above described shall be brought under cultivation,—which, with the facilities already afforded, and the known enterprise of the cit-

izens, will be effected in a very few years,—and allowing one half of the products of that surface to be consumed at home, and taking the other half as the surplus which will find a market, it will yield an annual tonnage of 83,320 tons. It was also shown that the return or upward freight, for the supply of this district of country, will make the total annual tonnage, in both directions, 137,200 tons. This amount of tonnage may be reduced ten per cent. for such as will find its way to the Ohio river by the Indiana canal, and it will then leave 123,480 tons, which will pass unbroken through the first twenty-five miles from the city, or through that part constituting the Cincinnati and Whitewater canal. Estimating the revenue at the average rates that are now charged on the *Miami canal*, and this canal will yield an annual income of 149,620 dollars. But supposing that not more than *one half* of this calculation should be realized in the next ten years, we shall still have an income of 74,810 dollars, from the proceeds of tolls alone. If this canal should cost 650,000 dollars, the above gross amount of revenue will be over *sixteen per cent.* per annum on the entire cost.

The usefulness of this canal to the city of Cincinnati, when completed and opened for *navigation*, is only partially developed. By an additional expenditure of 60,000 dollars to bring in the water from the Miami river—which has always been in contemplation by the company—it will afford water power equal to ninety runs of mill-stones. This water power, if leased at the same rates at which the state now leases water in the city, will yield an additional revenue of 22,500 dollars per annum. Who can estimate the benefits to the business and the prosperity and revenues of the city of Cincinnati, by the completion of this canal, and bringing into use this immense water power within the city? They are incalculable. The influence of this canal has already added at least twenty-five per cent. to the value of real estate bounded by Western-row, Sixth street and the Ohio river. It has caused the erection, in that part of the city, of a great number of neat and com-

fortable dwelling houses during the past year, which are occupied by industrious and enterprising citizens, who are anticipating employment and business from this canal, when completed.

Information has been received from Indiana sufficient to justify the belief, that the Whitewater canal in that state will be resumed again on the opening of spring. That canal could be completed to Connersville, during next season, about the same time that ours could if they should be commenced simultaneously. This would open at once a navigation of sixty-seven miles in length, a part of which has been in operation two years, and the business of the county has partially become adapted to this mode of transportation, and of course the business on our canal will commence immediately after its completion, without the delay incident to new canals, which require two or three years to divert the trade of the country into a new channel.

Fifteen miles of the Richmond branch canal, running from the Whitewater canal at Brookville, to Richmond, are very nearly completed, and considerable progress has been made in the remaining part of the work. It is expected that it will be completed in the fall of 1841. The length is between thirty and thirty-one miles. It passes up the east branch of the Whitewater, and at its upper termination strikes the national road.

Water Power on the Cincinnati and Whitewater Canal.

The water for the supply of the *navigation* of this canal, will be drawn from the Whitewater river, where the canal joins the Whitewater canal of Indiana, at the state line, half a mile south of Harrison. After the canal has crossed the Miami river near Cleves, the third and last lock reduces the level of the canal to a point fifty-four feet above the surface of low water in the Ohio river, which level is preserved throughout the remaining distance up to the city. From the foot of the lock at the Miami river, a feeder has been located along the east bank of the river to Matson's mill, a distance of three

miles and sixty-three chains from the canal. By a dam eight feet high, across the river at this point, the surface of the river will be raised to the level of the canal at Cincinnati; and any quantity of water may be introduced which the capacity of the canal will admit. This dam will be twenty-one miles from the city. The quantity of water which may be brought to the city is limited by the capacity of the tunnel at North Bend, and the velocity which may be given to the water in the canal, that will not interfere with the upward navigation. A fall or descent of three fourths of an inch per mile is given to the bottom of the canal, between the tunnel and the city. The tunnel being twenty-four feet wide and five feet deep, the area of the cross section of the water will be one hundred and twenty square feet; and in order that ten thousand *cubic feet* of water may pass through in a minute, it will move through a distance of eighty-three and a third feet in one minute; or five thousand feet, or nine tenths of a mile in an hour. This velocity will only occur while passing through the tunnel, and is not greater than may be admitted in canals without injury to the navigation. But as the capacity of the canal everywhere else is greater, the velocity will be less in other parts of the canal. In passing from the tunnel to the city, a distance of fifteen miles, there will be a loss of about one thousand cubic feet of water per minute by leakage and evaporation. We shall then have nine thousand cubic feet of water per minute at the city, available for hydraulic purposes, to be used over a fall of fifty-four feet. After deducting from the whole fall twenty-one feet, as of little or no value, by being so often covered by the river, there will still be a fall of thirty-three feet, which will be but seldom interrupted; and if this fall should be equally divided into two falls, the upper one will not be interrupted perhaps more than once in ten years. If we allow two hundred cubic feet of water per minute, to be sufficient to operate a pair of four and a half feet millstones, on a wheel of fifteen feet diameter—which is more than Smeaton allows—there will be water sufficient to operate

forty-five runs of stones over the first wheels, which being doubled, will give a power equal to *ninety runs of mill-stones*, over a fall of thirty-three feet below the surface of the water in the canal, after taking away twenty-one feet of the whole fall as of no value.

PERIODICALS.

THERE are published in Cincinnati, the following periodicals.

1. Cincinnati Daily Gazette and Liberty Hall. Issue, 900 daily, 400 tri-weekly, and 2,800 weekly. John C. Wright, editor. Messrs. L'Hommedieu & Co., proprietors and printers.

2. Cincinnati Chronicle, 400 daily, 900 weekly. Edward D. Mansfield, editor. A. Pugh, proprietor and printer.

3. Cincinnati Republican, 700 daily, 300 tri-weekly, 800 weekly. Charles S. Todd, editor. E. Graham and J. B. Russell, publishers.

4. Advertiser and Journal; 400 daily, 150 tri-weekly, 1,650 weekly. Moses Dawson, editor. Dawson and Fisher, proprietors.

5. Daily Times; 1,500 copies. Edwin R. Campbell, editor. Calvin W. Starbuck, printer and publisher.

6. Public Ledger; 1,400 daily. C. H. Layton, editor. Layton and Shannon, publishers.

These are devoted to politics, and the supply of the current news. The Gazette, Chronicle and Republican are whig, and the Advertiser democratic. The last two profess to be neutral in politics, and are published on the cash system, being what are commonly termed penny papers.

7. Volks Blatt; 312 daily, 1,400 weekly. Stephen Molitor, editor and proprietor.

8. Unabhaengige Presse; 250 tri-weekly. B. Boffinger, editor and proprietor.

9. Deutsche im Westen; 500 weekly. C. Burkhalter, editor. Burkhalter and Hefley, proprietors.

10. Wahrheits Freund; 1,050 weekly. Rev. J. M. Henni, editor. Published by the St. Aloysius Society. Catholc.

11. Apologete; 1,000 weekly. Rev. William Nast, editor. Revs. J. F. Wright and Leroy Swormstedt, publishers.

12. Licht Freund; 500 semi-monthly. Edward Mühl, editor. S. Molitor, publisher.

These are in the German language. The first three are political; the Volks Blatt and Unabhaengige Presse, democratic, the Deutsche im Westen, whig. Of the other three, the Wahrheits Freund is devoted to the interests of the Roman Catholic church, as is the Apologete to those of the Methodists. The Licht Freund supports Universalist principles.

13. Western Christian Advocate; 14,000 weekly. Revs. Charles Elliott and L. L. Hamline, editors. Revs. J. F. Wright and Leroy Swormstedt, publishers. Episcopal methodist.

14. Cincinnati Observer; 1,300 weekly. Rev. J. Walker, editor and publisher. Samuel A. Alley, printer. New school presbyterian.

15. Western Episcopal Observer; 1,500 weekly. Revs. C. Colton, W. Jackson, John T. Brooke, H. V. D. Johns, editors. T. R. Raymond, printer and publisher.

16. Catholic Telegraph; 1,100 weekly. Rev. Edward Purcell, editor. Daniel Conahan, agent. Roman catholic.

17. Star in the West; 2,300 monthly. Rev. J. A. Gurley, editor and proprietor. Universalist.

18. Philanthropist; 3,000 weekly. G. Bailey, Jr., editor. Samuel A. Alley, printer. This is the organ of the anti-slavery society in Ohio. Abolitionist.

19. Western Temperance Journal; 6,000 copies semi-monthly. Published by the Cincinnati Total Abstinence Society. Weed and Wilson, publishers. Temperance cause.

20. Young Ladies' Museum; 1,200. J. B. and R. P. Donogh, printers and publishers. Literary.

In addition to these, which are all single sheets—the Star in the West, Temperance Journal, and Young Ladies' Museum being in quarto—there are in pamphlet or magazine form, all monthly—

21. The Ladies' Repository and Gatherings of the West; 7,000 copies. Revs. Charles Elliott and L. L. Hamline, editors. Revs. J. F. Wright and Leroy Swormstedt, publishers. Literary.

22. Western Messenger; issue, 1,000 copies. J. B. Russell, editor and publisher. Sheperd and Stearns, printers. Unitarian.

23. Christian Preacher; 2,500. Elder D. S. Burnet, editor. R. P. Brooks, printer and publisher. Disciples' Church doctrine.

24. Precursor; 400. Rev. M. M. Carll, editor. Kendall and Henry, printers and publishers. New Jerusalem church principles.

25. Missionary Herald; 3,000. American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, proprietors. Weed and Wilson, publishers. Missionary.

26. Evangelist; 1,000. Elder Walter Scott, editor. J. Hefley, printer. Disciples' Church doctrine.

27. Family Magazine; 3,000. Rev. J. H. Perkins, editor. J. A. James & Co., publishers.

28. Western Farmer and Gardener. E. J. Hooper and Thomas Affleck, editors. E. J. Hooper, publisher. R. P. Brooks, printer. Agricultural.

29. Counterfeit Detector; 750. H. H. Goodman & Co., editors. Charles Goodman, publisher.

Besides these, there are almanacs published here, religious, agricultural and political, in large editions.

CHURCHES AND RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

Roman Catholic. St. Peter's Cathedral, west side of Sycamore, between Sixth and Seventh streets. Very Rev. E. T. Collins, and Rev. Edward Purcell officiate in the services of this church.

Church of the Holy Trinity, south side of Fifth, between Smith and Park streets. This is occupied by a German congregation. Clergy, Very Rev. J. M. Henni, Rev. Francis L. Huber, Rev. Francis Hammer.

Cincinnati is an episcopal see of the Roman Catholic church. Rt. Rev. J. B. Purcell, bishop.

Protestant Episcopal. Christ Church, north side of Fourth street, between Sycamore and Broadway. Rev. J. T. Brooke, rector.

St. Paul's, south side of Fourth, between Main and Walnut streets. Rev. Henry V. D. Johns, rector.

Presbyterian. First, west side of Main, between Fourth and Fifth. J. L. Wilson, D. D., pastor.

Fourth, north side High street, near the corporation line. Rev. Samuel R. Wilson. Supply.

Fifth, north-east corner of Elm and Ninth streets. Rev. John Burtt, pastor.

These three churches are old school General Assembly Presbyterian.

Second, south side of Fourth, between Vine and Race streets. Lyman Beecher, D. D., pastor.

Third, north side of Second, between Walnut and Vine streets. Rev. Thornton A. Mills, pastor.

Sixth, south side of Sixth, between Main and Walnut streets. Rev. Jonathan Blanchard, pastor.

African Presbyterian, west side of Lawrence, between Symmes and Fourth streets. Rev. Benj. Templeton, pastor.

These four are new school Presbyterian churches.

Reformed Presbyterian, south side of George, between Race and Elm streets. Rev. Samuel Robinson, pastor.

Associate Reformed Presbyterian, south side of Sixth, between Race and Elm. Rev. John C. Steele, pastor.

Baptist. Ninth Street Church, south side of Ninth, between Vine and Race streets. Elder S. W. Lynd, pastor.

First Baptist, south-east corner of Elm and Ninth streets. Elder W. H. Brisbane, pastor.

African Baptist, south side of Baker, between Walnut and Vine. Elder David Nickens, pastor.

These are regular Baptist churches.

Christian Disciples, west side of Sycamore, between Fifth and Sixth streets. Elder James Challen, preacher.

Methodist. Eastern charge. Wesley Chapel, north side of Fifth, between Main and Sycamore streets.

African Methodist Episcopal Chapel, south side of New street, east of Broadway. Rev. E. W. Sehon, preacher in charge. Revs. M. P. Gaddis and Isaac Ebbert, assistants.

Western charge. Ninth Street Chapel, Ninth, between Race and Elm streets.

Fourth Street Chapel, north-east corner of Plum and Fourth streets. Rev. Wm. Herr, preacher in charge. Rev. James L. Grover, assistant.

M'Kendree Chapel, Fulton. Rev. Edward D. Roe, preacher in charge.

Northern charge. Asbury Chapel, Rev. John W. White, preacher in charge.

German Mission Church, west side of Vine, between Fourth and Fifth streets. John M. Hartman, preacher in charge.

The above are all Methodist Episcopal churches.

Methodist Protestant, south side of Sixth, between Vine and Race streets. Revs. A. C. Barnes and Nicholas Snethen, preachers in charge.

Bethel African Methodist Episcopal Church, south side of Sixth, east of Broadway. Henry Atkinson, preacher in charge. Independent Methodist.

Friends' meeting houses. Of these there are two on the south side of Fifth, between Western-row and John streets, occupied by separate divisions of that Society.

New Jerusalem Church. First Society, temple, north side of Longworth, between Race and Elm. Rev. M. M. Carll, minister.

Second Society, Talbott's school-house on College street. Rev. Adam Hurdus, minister.

Third Society, corner of Sixth and Race. Rev. N. C. Burnham, minister.

First Congregational Society—Unitarian, south-west corner of Race and Fourth streets. Rev. W. H. Channing, minister.

Universalist Church, west side of Walnut, between Third and Fourth streets. Rev. John A. Gurley, minister.

First Restorationist Church, west side of Race, between Fifth and Longworth streets. Rev. Daniel Parker, minister.

United German. St. John's Church, north side of Sixth, between Walnut and Vine streets. Rev. F. M. Raschig, minister.

United German Protestant Church, north-west corner of Vine and Thirteenth streets. Rev. Philip Hauser, minister.

German Lutheran, west side of Walnut, between Eighth and Ninth streets. Rev. William Seib, minister.

United Brethren in Christ, west side of Fulton, between Catharine and Kemble streets. Rev. Francis Whitcomb, minister.

Jewish Synagogue, east side of Broadway, between Fifth and Sixth. M. A. Moehring, parnas.

New Jews' Synagogue, south side of Third, between Sycamore and Broadway. Jonas Levy, parnas.

Welsh Calvinistic Methodist, Harrison street, east of Broadway. Revs. Edward Jones, pastor, David Rosser, assistant.

Welsh Congregational Church, corner of Lawrence and Symmes street.

Bethel Chapel, south side of Front, between Lawrence and Pike streets. Rev. O. S. Powell, chaplain.

Cincinnati Bethel Society. Rooms, Front, near Pike street. Rev. O. S. Powell, chaplain. For the religious instruction of boatmen.

Foreign Mission Society of the Valley of the Mississipi. George L. Weed, Treasurer and Secretary.

Western Education Society. Rev. L. G. Bingham, Sec'ry.

Home Missionary Society. Central board agency for the western states. Rev. Henry Little, Secretary.

The offices of these societies are at No. 30, West Front street, which is the publishing office, also, of the Missionary Herald, and a depository of religious tracts, Sabbath school-books and bibles.

Young Men's Bible Society of Cincinnati. Flamen Ball, Secretary. Office as above.

Cincinnati Catholic Society for the Diffusion of Religious Knowledge.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

Orphan Asylums.

THERE are three of these institutions in Cincinnati.

1. The St. Peter's Orphan Asylum, under the care of the Sisters of Charity, corner of Third and Plum. Fifty-one female children inmates.

2. St. Aloysius's Orphan House, under the care of the so-

ciety of that name, instituted for the benefit of boys; north side of Sixth, opposite John street.

3. Cincinnati Orphan Asylum, Elm, near Thirteenth street. This has been built up by contributions from the citizens from time to time. It is a well-planned and proportioned building, which has cost about 18,000 dollars, and presents a handsome appearance, its interior arrangements being highly convenient. The dimensions are 64 by 54 feet.

Including the basement, it consists of four stories, which contain spacious sleeping apartments, bath-houses, a separate department for infants, where they are provided with proper nurses, and the sustenance suited to their age; a library, and a well organized school, in which the children are not only taught the common branches of education, but receive that moral and religious training, which prepares them to become useful members of society: at the same time, in the ample grounds surrounding the house, they are enabled to take such exercise as is necessary to promote their health.

The laws of the institution appear formed with a careful regard to the future well-being of the orphans.

No child is permitted to be taken out of the Asylum, until it has remained there at least one year, so that vicious habits may be corrected, before they mingle with society. The strictest scrutiny is made into the character of individuals who apply for children, and they are placed only in those situations, where, it is believed, the same attention will be given to train their minds to virtue as in the Asylum. Stipulations are made as to the amount of education they shall receive, and with regard to their future prospects in life. When a child leaves the institution, a Manager is appointed as its guardian, to whom, in case of grievance, it may apply for redress, and look for protection.

An average number of sixty children have annually been supported in the Asylum, so that upwards of three hundred children have been, from time to time, maintained and educated, under its protecting roof. Sixty-seven orphans and des-

titute children, are now enjoying the benefits which such an institution affords.

It is gratifying to the philanthropist, to mark the progress of civilization in its most interesting form—the commencement of institutions, which have for their object, not only the mitigation of human suffering, but the improvement of the intellectual and moral capacity of those, who, as they successively rise to manhood, will, it is hoped, be themselves the philanthropists of a future day.

Commercial Hospital and Lunatic Asylum of Ohio.

Incorporated January 21, 1821.

It is located on a four acre lot, in the north-western part of Cincinnati, with a view to retirement, and to derive advantages from a pure atmosphere, and free ventilation. It is a brick structure, three stories high, exclusive of the basement, and is large enough to accommodate, at one time, two hundred and fifty persons. Eleven hundred were admitted during the past year.

A portion of the building is appropriated as a poor house—there are separate departments for the insane—on the second and third stories are the medical and surgical male wards, the female and lying-in wards, and the operating and clinical lecture room.

The patients of this institution consist of several classes of persons, whose expenses are defrayed from different sources.

Those boatmen who have regularly paid their hospital clearance, according to the commercial regulations of the United States, are maintained at the expense of government.

Others, who have no certificates, testifying as above, are supported out of a portion of the auction duties, collected in Cincinnati.

The poor of Cincinnati township receive support from the treasury of said township. Beside these, patients from other portions of Ohio, and from other states, are received, and charged two dollars per week, for board and medical attendance.

The management of the hospital is entrusted to the trustees of Cincinnati township, except its medical department. Every thing appertaining to it, is by law under the direction of the faculty of the Ohio Medical College. As a compensation for the services of the latter, they are permitted to introduce the students of the college to witness the treatment of diseases, the performance of operations, and to receive clinical instruction in the hospital.

House of Employment for Female Poor.

The design of this institution is to provide means of support for poor females, who depend on their labor for support and cannot find employment with families in washing or sewing. Rooms, west side of Vine, between Second and Third streets.

Charitable Intelligence Office,

On Vine, between Third and Baker streets, by keeping a register of those who want situations, and those who need persons in various employments. It also serves as a means of collecting information respecting the poor, and to provide in various modes relief for their wants.

BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

Cincinnati Total Abstinence Temperance Society.
Cincinnati Colonization Society.
Ohio Anti-slavery Society.
Caledonian Society.
Scots Benevolent Society.
St. George's Society.
Cincinnati Typographical Association.
Hibernian Benevolent Society.

MASONIC LODGES.

Nova Cesarea Harmony Lodge, No. 2,

Of this city, received its charter from the Grand Lodge of New Jersey, under date of the 8th of September, 1791. The officers appointed by the Grand Lodge were, Dr. William Bur-

net, Master, John S. Ludlow, Senior Warden, Dr. Calvin Morrell, Junior Warden. Owing to the absence of Dr. Burnet, the lodge was not organized until December 27, 1794, when the following officers were elected: Edward Day, Master, Dr. C. Morrell, Senior Warden, Gen. John S. Gano, Junior Warden.

The election of officers takes place on the first Wednesday of December, annually. Present officers, John Evans, Master; Isaac C. Copelen, Senior Warden; Christopher Hanselmann, Junior Warden; John Myers, Treasurer; E. C. Harper, Secretary; Elam P. Langdon, Samuel R. Miller, Jedediah Banks, Charitable Committee.

The stated meetings of the lodge are held in the lodge-room, on Third, between Main and Walnut streets, on the first Wednesday of each month.

Miami Lodge, No. 46.

William See, W. Master; Truman E. Mason, Senior Warden; Casper Sharpe, Junior Warden; William McCammon, Treasurer; Alphonso Taft, Secretary; David V. Bradford, Senior Deacon; Tabor C. Thorpe, Junior Deacon. Seth Folger and George G. Smith, Stewards. James Saffin, Enion Singer and Ira A. Butterfield, Charitable Committee. James Clark, Tyler.

Lafayette Lodge, No. 81.

Br. O. M. Spencer, W. Master; Br. J. Draper, Senior Warden; Br. John Justis, Junior Warden; Br. Jacob Graff, Treasurer; Br. Samuel Reed, Secretary; Br. Jacob Stevens, Senior Deacon; Br. W. J. R. Leigh, Junior Deacon; Br. William Hunter, Tyler. Brs. Jacob Graff, J. Draper, Samuel Reed, Charitable Committee.

Stated meetings, first Thursday of every month.

Cincinnati Encampment of Knight Templars.

Robert Punshon, M. E. G. Commander; I. C. Copelen, Generalissimo; C. F. Hanselmann, C. G.; Samuel Reed, Prelate; J. C. Avery, Senior Warden; William R. Kerr, Junior

Warden; E. P. Langdon, Treasurer; E. C. Harper, Recorder; John Evans, Standard Bearer; J. B. Covert, Sword Bearer; William See, Warder; James Clark, Sentinel.

Stated meetings, second Monday in every month.

Cincinnati Council, No. 2, of Royal and Select Masters.

Comp. William Hunter, T. I. G. Master; C. F. Hanselman, D. I. G. M.; I. C. Copelen, P. C. of work; John C. Avery, C. G.; Samuel Reed, Treasurer; William H. Roche, Recorder; J. P. Williams, G. S. and Sentinel; James Clark, Sentinel.

Stated meetings, third Monday in March, June, September and December.

Cincinnati Royal Arch Chapter, No. 2.

Comp. O. M. Spencer, High Priest; I. C. Copelen, K.; J. C. Avery, Scribe; Samuel Reed, Cap. Host; Joseph Jonas, Principal Sojourner; William R. Morris, R. A. Captain; William See, G. M. of 3d Veil; J. P. Williams, G. M. of 2d Veil; George Whan, G. M. of 1st Veil; Robert Punshon, Treasurer; William H. Roche, Secretary; James Clark, Tyler.

Stated meetings, first Monday in March, June, September and December.

Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

This order was first regularly established in the United States by the institution of a Lodge—consisting of five members—at Baltimore, in the state of Maryland, on the 26th of April, 1819, under a charter from the Grand Lodge of England. The increase of the order was rapid, several Lodges in other places being instituted under similar charters; and to effect a more general co-operation in the benevolent designs of the institution, it soon became necessary to establish an independent government of its interests in the United States. Preparations were accordingly made about the year 1822, and a charter was subsequently obtained from the Grand Lodge of England, in which an entire relinquishment of all inherent

right, interest, government, and authority was given, and the "Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of the United States of America" was regularly established in the city of Baltimore.

Lodges and Encampments have since been instituted in nearly every state and territory in the Union.

The whole number of members in the United States at this time is rising fifteen thousand; and the aggregate revenue, as reported from the several states, is about eighty thousand dollars, a large portion of which has been expended in weekly benefits to the sick, assistance of the destitute, burying the dead, relief of the widow, and education of the orphan.

The first Lodge in Ohio was instituted in Cincinnati on the 23d of December, 1830. The increase of the order in numbers and revenue in the state, has far exceeded the expectations of its warmest advocates, and conclusively proves the utility and philanthropic character of the order.

The number of members in Ohio is about twelve hundred and twenty.

There are in the state ten subordinate and four Degree Lodges, three subordinate Encampments, a Grand Encampment and a Grand Lodge.

The subordinate Lodges meet weekly, four of which meet in Cincinnati, two in Dayton, one at Steubenville, one at Lancaster, one at Piqua and one at Columbus.

The Degree Lodges hold their meetings semi-monthly, and are located in Cincinnati, Dayton, Lancaster, and Columbus.

The Encampments meet semi-monthly in Cincinnati, Dayton, and Steubenville.

The Grand Encampment of Ohio holds stated sessions in Cincinnati on the first Saturday in September, December, March and June.

The Grand Lodge of Ohio holds its stated meetings in Cincinnati on the third Saturday in January, April, July and October. For the purpose of conducting with greater efficiency

the financial affairs of this institution, this body obtained an act of incorporation from the legislature of Ohio on the 4th of Febuary, 1839.

The subordinate Lodges elect their officers quarterly; the Degree Lodges and Encampments semi-annually, and the Grand Encampment and Grand Lodge annually.

In every branch of the order all religious and political disputes are prohibited. Every member is required to be a peaceable citizen, and obedient to the laws of the country in which he resides.

No person is permitted to become a member of the order, unless he believes in the existence of a Supreme Being, creator, preserver, and governor of all things. He must be free from disease, of good moral character, and have some known reputable means of support, not under twenty-one nor over forty-five years of age.

In case of sickness, each member of a subordinate Lodge, who has complied with the laws of the order, is entitled to three dollars per week, and in case of death thirty-five dollars are paid toward defraying funeral expenses. If a member lose his wife he is entitled to fifteen dollars toward her funeral expenses. If a member belong to an Encampment also, and is sick, as above, he receives three dollars per week from that body, and in case of his death twenty dollars are paid for funeral expenses.

The entire expense of initiation and for all the degrees, is thirty-seven dollars. The annual dues in the subordinate Lodge are four dollars, and of the Encampment three dollars. No dues are paid in any other body.

The officers of the Grand Encampment of Ohio for the present year are:—

David Churchill, G. Chief Patriarch; Isaac Hefley, G. High Priest; Samuel Neill, G. Senior Warden; Mark P. Taylor, G. Junior Warden; Jacob Keller, G. Scribe; Jacob Ernst, G. Treasurer; Nathan Steward, G. Sentinel; Benjamin Jelliff, D. G. Sentinel.

The officers of the Grand Lodge of the state of Ohio for the year 1841, are:—

John Frazer, M. Worthy G. Master; Charles Thomas, R. Worthy Deputy G. Master; George T. Mixer, R. Worthy G. Warden; Thomas Sherlock, R. Worthy G. Secretary: Isaac Hefley, R. Worthy G. Treasurer; Elias Favorite, R. Worthy G. Conductor; H. N. Clark, R. Worthy G. Chaplain; Isaac Marchant, R. Worthy G. Guardian.

CINCINNATI SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

Open every business day of the week, during business hours.

George W. Jones, *President.* P. Outcalt, *Secretary.*

William Burke, Jacob Burnet, Stephen Burrows, William Crossman, Calvin Fletcher, John P. Foote, Samuel Fosdick, Joseph Gest, John H. Groesbeck, David Gwynne, E. S. Haines, Daniel H. Horne, Elam P. Langdon, George C. Miller, James M'Intire, Daniel F. Meader, Ephraim Morgan, John Myers, William Neff, John Reeves, Joseph Smith, Wright Smith, William Stephenson, Cha's Tatem, *Directors.*

The object of this institution is to enable those persons, who receive such small sums of money as cannot be conveniently invested or employed in any way to yield a profit, to deposit them in a place of safety, and obtain an interest of six per cent. upon the amount, together with a proportion of all the profits that may accumulate beyond the expenses of the institution, at the end of every three years; thus, enabling the industrious and frugal, who commence early in life by saving and depositing weekly a portion of their earnings, to make provision for a time of need, or provide an honorable independence for old age.

The smallest sums are received on deposit, and the interest upon them commences, whenever they shall amount to five dollars—and have remained four months—on the first of the

month, after the deposit is made, if of the amount of five dollars, and if of smaller sums, when the aggregate amounts to five dollars.

The money can be withdrawn upon giving two weeks' notice.

The funds of the institution are loaned upon good and sufficient security, and at such rate of interest as may be agreed upon, which at present is ten per cent.

The annexed features of the charter will exhibit more fully the principles and method of conducting the business of the institution; and it will be perceived that it offers such facilities as, in this city where every one may save some portion of his earnings, will enable all who avail themselves of its advantages during youth, to guard against the evils of poverty, after the period for labor is past.

All the profits of the institution are for the benefit of the depositors, and no director (the president excepted) is entitled to any pay for his services.

The amount that may be received from any one person in any one year, is limited to three hundred dollars, and no part of the funds can be loaned directly or indirectly to any director, or officer of said corporation.

Payment of the money deposited cannot be made to any but the depositor, or his authorised agent.

A book is kept for the purpose of allowing every depositor to record the name of the person to whom, in the event of his death, his deposits shall be paid.

An examination is made every six months, by a committee, into the state of the affairs of the corporation, and the manner in which the business has been transacted.

The institution is restricted from issuing bank notes, or making discounts. It commenced business in 1831, and has paid an interest to depositors equivalent to eight per cent. per annum, average, during the last ten years.



DISTRICT SCHOOL HOUSE.

ENGRAVED FOR "CINCINNATI IN 1841"

SCIENCE AND LITERATURE.

Western Academy of Natural Sciences.

Organised, April, 1835. Incorporated in 1838.

Its cabinet already presents two hundred specimens of minerals and fossils, three hundred of shells, and two thousand of plants.

Robert Buchanan, President; George Graham, Vice President; J. G. Anthony, Recording Secretary and Librarian; Dr. William Wood, Corresponding Secretary; J. A. Warder, Treasurer.

There are about fifty members, and many correspondents.

Apprentices' Library.

This institution was founded, February 8, 1821, and was established by public contributions of books and money. It contains two thousand two hundred volumes of interesting works of history, travels, voyages, arts and sciences, philosophy, chemistry, classics, religion and morality, and, in fact, nearly every work which is of an instructive nature to youth. About four hundred volumes are taken out weekly.

It is governed by a board of directors, who are appointed annually, by the contributors to the library; if they neglect to do so at the time specified, the city council then make the appointment.

The librarian is appointed by the directors, whose salary is one hundred dollars, which is paid by the city council.

Rules.—All minors, who are brought up to laborious employments in the city, are to have the free use of the library, by applying to the librarian, and producing to him an order from a parent, guardian, or friend of such minor, stating that they will be responsible for the return of all books taken out on said order uninjured, and will pay for all damage done to the books, and pay all fines if they are kept out over the time prescribed in the by-laws.

No person will be permitted to take out more than one book at a time.

Library open on Saturdays, from two o'clock, P. M., till five o'clock, P. M.

The time for detaining a book out of the library, shall be, for a duodecimo or any smaller size, one week; for an octavo, two weeks; for a quarto, three weeks; for a folio, four weeks. And if any book be not returned according to the time specified, there shall be paid a fine of six cents for every common duodecimo or pamphlet; twelve cents for every octavo or large duodecimo; and twenty-five cents for every quarto or folio volume, for every week said book or books may be detained beyond the time specified.

Upon the return of a book, the librarian shall determine whether it be injured; and if so, to what amount; which sum he shall demand of the person in whose name it was taken out, who shall be debarred the use of the library until the same be paid.

Any person considering himself aggrieved by a decision of the librarian, shall have the privilege of appealing to the directors at the next meeting of the board.

Any person receiving a book from this library, who shall fail to return it, or shall render the same unfit to be received into the library, shall replace it with another of the kind and quality, or pay the sum required to replace the same.

Young Men's Mercantile Library Association.

Library and reading-rooms in the Cincinnati College, on Walnut street; open every day, Sundays excepted, from eight o'clock in the morning until ten in the evening.

Officers for the year 1841. Charles Duffield, President; William Watts, Vice President; Charles T. Jones, Secretary; John W. Hartwell, Treasurer; James Wildy, Librarian.

This association was first organized by the election of officers and the adoption of a constitution and by-laws, April 18, 1835.

A charter was granted by the legislature of Ohio, January 5, 1836, at which time the library consisted of seven hundred volumes. At the present time it contains upwards of fourteen hundred volumes of standard and miscellaneous works.

The association commenced with forty-nine members. It now numbers about five hundred.

Judging of the prospects of the institution from its success thus far, it bids fair to become, in a few years, an ornament of which the commercial community of Cincinnati may well be proud, as well as a never-failing source of rational enjoyment to those who feel disposed to avail themselves of the advantages offered by it.

Although in its first organization it was intended for the particular benefit of the young men engaged in mercantile pursuits, to whom its management is exclusively committed, yet its advantages are open to every citizen of respectable standing, of whatever profession he may be.

Terms of membership.—Each member, on subscribing to the constitution, shall pay an initiation fee of one dollar, and the further sum of three dollars annually, in advance, so long as he shall continue a member.

EDUCATION.

Public instruction in the United States is divided into three kinds, that of schools, that of academies, and that of colleges. The object of schools is generally simple elementary knowledge, such as reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, and geography. The object of academies is the acquisition of more advanced knowledge, such as the commencement of the classics, mathematics, &c. preparatory for college. The object of the college is to give an accurate knowledge of the classics, instruction in natural, moral, and political science, belles-lettres, &c., in one word, such an education as is necessary to men of intelligence and refinement.

In addition to these general classes of educational semina-

ries there are two others of a more specific nature. The first of these is the university, which adds to the common kinds of education professional instruction; and the other is the mechanics' institutes and lyceums. The latter is of modern introduction, but is, on principle, the same with the famous schools of antiquity, where all kinds of persons attended and all sorts of general instruction were given. In the United States within a few years, this species of instruction has become quite popular, and is likely to become more so, as the general progress of intelligence enables a larger number of persons to understand and enjoy the oral lectures of enlightened men. Cincinnati, although but just half a century old, and planted in the midst of a country at the time of its foundation entirely a wilderness, presents the singular spectacle of fifty thousand people enjoying every one of these enumerated means of public instruction, and that in no inferior degree. The primary school, the academy, the college, the schools of the professions, and the institute, all have a place, and are held in high public favor. If they are not in the most perfect condition, they certainly are in a rapid state of improvement. The city will in all probability be hereafter a distinguished place of public instruction.

From the earliest settlement of the state, provision for education of some kind has been made in Cincinnati, as well as other parts of Ohio, by the grant of the public lands, by many individual donations, and much private effort. In the state generally, the United States government had granted *one thirty-sixth* part of the public lands for the support of education. The common school system, as it is called, was not, however, adopted till a comparatively late period. Though not exactly in order of time, at Cincinnati, we shall describe the present condition of the common schools in the first place.

I. *Common schools.* The primary or elementary English common school is that which is more essential to the wants and future intelligence of the people than any other; because embracing only those simple elements of knowledge, which

are necessary to the business of society, and without which there can be no educated intelligence. In them, whether public or private, must be laid the foundations of future attainments. They are the only places of instruction to the largest portion of the community, and hence have been called the "colleges of the people."* About the year 1824 the legislature of this state passed a common school law, authorizing the assessment of *half a mill* on the taxable value of property, for the purposes of common schools.

The common school system of Cincinnati was founded about 1830–'31, and has since been regularly gaining on the confidence and affections of the people. The schools now contain ordinarily about four thousand pupils and sixty teachers. The system here adopted may be described under the following heads.

1. *Buildings.*—There are ten *school districts*, in each of which it was intended there should be one building, making two for each of the five wards into which the city was then divided. The subdivision has since been increased to seven wards, and only nine of the school houses have been erected. More, however, will be built whenever the wants of the city require it. The buildings are constructed in a simple, neat, and convenient manner; they are divided into four plain rooms each, in which there are one or two teachers, according to the number of pupils. The houses are built of brick, the end fronting the street, and surmounted with a handsome cupola. They are supplied with black-boards, maps, and the common conveniences of a school-room. These buildings contain, under the present organization, according to location, from three to five hundred pupils each. They have cost the city, including all their appurtenances, nearly $100,000.

2. *School organization.*—The school system of Cincinnati is very simple in its organization, and yet very easy to manage and govern. It may be divided into three parts. 1. The board of appointment and fiscal management, called the board

* Vide Transactions of the College of Teachers for 1835, page 168.

of trustees. 2. The board of examination. 3. The corps of teachers. These are entirely separate bodies and perform separate duties, and, taken together, make up a harmonious and efficient body of school government for the thousands of youth committed to their charge. 1. The board of trustees are elected by the people at the annual municipal elections, two for each ward, and have charge exclusively of what may be termed the business arrangements of the schools. Their duties are to make the necessary appropriations of money; to furnish, repair, and arrange the buildings; to appoint teachers and make rules for their government, with all such powers as are incidental to the immediate government of the schools. 2. The board of examiners are appointed by the city council, are seven in number, and their duties are to *examine* the teachers, in respect to their qualifications, and their pupils, whenever it seems to them proper. Without their certificate no teacher can be appointed. To perform this duty with due regard to the various capacities of the teachers, the board of examiners have divided their certificates into three classes—the first is, that the applicant has *superior qualifications* as *principal;* the second, that he *is qualified to be a principal;* and the third, that he is qualified to be an *assistant.* These three classes of certificates are a sufficient division for the different merits of those who are examined, and are found in practice greatly to stimulate the ambition of the teachers. The board of examiners have heretofore exercised great discrimination, in the performance of this part of their duties, and none have received their first class certificate who have not in fact been very superior teachers. 3. *The corps of teachers.*—This body is about sixty in number, and perform their duties of instruction and government, under and in conformity to rules prescribed by the trustees; so also the kinds and order of books taught in the schools are prescribed by the trustees. The number of teachers are about in proportion to the number of pupils, in actual attendance, as one to fifty. This is doubtless too large a number of scholars; but in this

stage of the school system it has been found impossible to afford a larger proportion of instructors. The pay of teachers is yet too small, but will in time be, doubtless, increased. The male instructors are paid, according to rank, from $300 to $540; females from $180 to $300 per annum. The teachers have, as a corps, been remarkably attentive and faithful; and their services are constantly in demand for other districts which are about to found good schools. In some measure the schools of Cincinnati are, therefore, a step to promotion.

3. *Course of instruction.*—The course of instruction in schools embracing four thousand pupils, must, of course, possess considerable variety, although confined to the elements of an English education. The teachers are themselves required to pass an examination in reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, and grammar; these of course constitute the basis of all the instruction given in the schools. Other studies, however, are pursued by those more advanced; and the common schools now afford an opportunity of acquiring quite an extended course of English instruction, embracing history, political science, algebra, geometry and natural philosophy.

The bible, without commentary, is used in all the schools as a reading book.

The aggregate disbursements of the last tuition year, were $20,797 21, which sum sufficed for the employment of sixty-four teachers, besides defraying various contingent expenses. Five thousand one hundred and twenty-one pupils were enrolled during that period, a small proportion of whom have been—from time to time since—withdrawn. The age of the pupils ranges from six to sixteen, but not more than one tenth, perhaps, are over the age of twelve.

A division in this department is formed by the private schools of this city, some of which are made up of children who are too young to obtain admittance in the public schools, which exclude as pupils, all children under six years of age, or of those in whose case the parents prefer having them taught nearer home, or in smaller numbers, or in more select

classes. Other private schools are of a high order of excellence and long standing, which enables them successfully to maintain a competition with our public schools, even under the admitted success and greater cheapness of the last. Many of the church societies of the place, also, especially the Roman catholic, the New Jerusalem temple society, and that of the Friends, as a settled principle, educate the children of their communion in their own schools.

The whole number of private schools in the city are forty-four, of which four are for the benefit of colored people.

II. The *second class of schools* is academies, or what are called *classical schools*. There are not, we believe, any *incorporated* academies, simply for the purpose of classical instruction, in Cincinnati. It must be remarked, however, that in the western country, as yet very new, the colleges have been compelled to connect with them, as a part of their plan, schools, which in older countries would be called academies, where pupils are directly preparing—chiefly in the classics—for a collegiate education. In addition to these semi-academies, all the private classical schools come under the general order of academies. Of these there are several in Cincinnati, where pupils, with those of the colleges here, probably make up the usual proportion of youth, who without being embraced in college classes, are pursuing classical and mathematical studies.

III. *Colleges.* Of literary institutions under this name, there are three so called, of which two are incorporated and confer degrees.

1. *Cincinnati college.* This is the oldest incorporated institution of learning in Cincinnati, and in some respects has been the foundation of all the schools of the city. It was chartered at the legislative session of 1818–'19, and granted full university powers, with the exception that it should teach no sectarian doctrines.

Its funds were furnished, in a large amount, by private liberality; a building was erected, and the institution went

into operation as a regular college. Many persons, who have since been conspicuous members of society, here graduated; but, from causes not clearly known, it languished, and became at length a mere Lancasterian school. In 1835–'6, however, the collegiate department was revived under the presidency of the Rev. W. H. McGuffy—now president of Ohio university—and has since received a large number of pupils. The Rev. T. J. Biggs is now president, and the college contains one hundred and sixty pupils, of whom about one-fourth are in the college class.

This institution owns a valuable building and ground in the centre of the city; and is now conducting a course of instruction, as thorough in the great elements of learning, the classics and mathematics, as any of the older colleges of the Union.

2. *Woodward college.* This also is a chartered institution, regularly empowered to confer degrees. The foundation of it, as well as that of the Cincinnati college, is honorable to the memory of the early settlers of the town. Mr. William Woodward granted, in trust, a very valuable block of ground in the north of the city, to found a free grammar school. It has since been leased out, subject to revaluation, and must ultimately yield a large revenue to the college.

It may here be proper to remark, that Mr. Woodward was one of the old settlers of the town, and that the ground he conveyed, as well as a large quantity around it, constituted his *farm;* and that till within fifteen years his tanyard, orchard, farm-house, and appurtenances, remained comparatively unbroken. Now the whole is traversed with streets mostly built up with comfortable and even elegant houses, a college founded and full of pupils, and a great busy population thronging around it.

The Woodward college is under the care of the Rev. Dr. Aydelott. Its pupils have recently been near two hundred in number, a very small portion of whom are college students; the residue being in the preparatory department.

In two or three years the *leases*, from which the institution

derives much of its revenue, will be revalued, and it is supposed the college will have a very large endowment.

The catholics of Cincinnati, under the care of bishop Purcell, have founded a college, now called *St. Xavier college*, for the instruction of youth. This institution is now presided over by the Rev. Mr. ELET, recently of the college at St. Louis. The pupils are now about one hundred in number; and connected with the institution is a large library containing about four or five thousand volumes.

St. Xavier college has yet no charter, but it is understood that one will be obtained shortly.

IV. *University instruction.* There is not at Cincinnati any one institution which, in its proper sense, is a university. All the ends of such an one may be obtained by the various colleges and schools, in successful operation.

1. *Theology.* There are three places of public instruction in theology, now established at Cincinnati. The *Lane seminary* is a presbyterian theological school, separately organized, and located at *Walnut Hills*, two miles from the heat and dust of the town. It is under the care of Professors BEECHER, STOWE, and ALLEN. It has now about sixty students. Connected with it is the largest library in the Miami country; it consists of about ten thousand volumes of very select works, both of general literature and theology.

The *St. Francis Xavier Theological Seminary* belongs to the Roman catholic society. There are fifteen students in this institution, and three professors. Holy scripture, church history, doctrinal and moral theology, and canon law, are the chief objects of study. The episcopal residence adjoins the seminary. It is also the residence of the pastors of the congregation, who are generally three in number.

The *Western Baptist Education society* has also established a theological seminary opposite Cincinnati, in the city of Covington. It is not yet in operation, but is very nearly ready. A large and elegant four story building is nearly finished, for the accommodation of students. The property pos-

sessed by the Baptist board in Covington, is supposed sufficient, with the flourishing condition of Covington, to give the institution a most ample endowment.

2. *Of Law.* The Cincinnati law school has now been for several years established; it is connected with the Cincinnati college, and under the immediate instruction of TIMOTHY WALKER, Esq. The student has great advantages in the pursuit of legal studies at Cincinnati; and when qualified, receives a regular degree of bachelor at law, from Cincinnati college.

3. *Of Medicine.* The medical college of Ohio is located in Cincinnati, and affords the usual advantages for the study of medicine, and confers the regular degree.

4. *The Practical Arts.* Regular classes are formed for drawing, the study of mathematics, and the hearing of lectures in the Mechanics' institute; a small library is attached to the institute, and some useful philosophical instruments.

We come now to a very important but neglected portion of human education—*Female Schools.* Of these there are several in Cincinnati, under the care of competent teachers. There is no chartered female school in Cincinnati, but practically, we suppose, all the ordinary branches of female knowledge are well taught in the schools of Cincinnati.

A general summary of the state of education in Cincinnati, shows that there is no feature of a complete system wanting, however separated and independent the parts may be, by being produced in different institutions. A *university education* comprises an elementary teaching of the *professions*, and of the *arts* and *sciences.* We have already seen that there is connected with Cincinnati, three *theological* schools, a *law* school, a *medical* school, and several colleges for the cultivation of the arts and sciences. The effect of these is not seemingly very great to the eye, because produced by independent institutions, but is really great in the aggregate. At Paris and in the cities of Germany, we hear of magnificent universities and magnificent results, because the whole is drawn out and exhibited in one general system, and concentrated at one point;

but in the United States it is different. The independent action of individuals and incorporations, peculiar to republican government, disjoints the parts, which, under an arbitrary government, would have been combined in one general system.

There are in Cincinnati at the present time, near four hundred students, engaged in what may be strictly termed university and college instruction. In that class of schools which are called academies, whether male or female, we suppose there are nearly *fifteen hundred* individuals; in the common schools, and private schools of a similar kind, there are probably *five thousand* pupils; in the aggregate, therefore, we suppose there are scarcely less than *seven thousand* scholars embraced in the various departments of education in Cincinnati. When we consider that there are from eight to ten thousand *recent* emigrants from Europe in the city, whose children have not yet become sufficiently assimilated to their new country, to share in the benefits of popular instruction, we see that nearly all the families who could partake of school education, to more or less extent, receive its benefits. We do not mean to say, that at any one time all the children of the city are in school, for such is the nature of civic occupations, that many children are required at home for the support of the family; but we do mean to say, that some child of a family, at some time, in the great majority of cases, does share the inestimable benefits of school instruction; and that, in time, the system will probably embrace all the children of the city.*

We should view this result, so beneficent and so cheering, in connection with the fact, that it is but about ten or twelve years since the common schools of Cincinnati were established, and but just half a century since the town was founded, and the surrounding country a wilderness. In that time, all the arts of civilization have been transplanted to this new region, and with them the *school house* and the *school master*,

* We should here mention, that the trustees have provided *evening schools* for such as cannot attend in the *day time*; and that schools have also been formed, in which both *German and English* are taught.






Drawn by C. Slater

quite as vigorous in growth, and benign in their results, as in any land, wherever planted.

We may add here, that the *corps of instructors* are as capable in mind, and as well prepared in materials for the duties of their profession, as in any other portion of the United States. We may suppose, without extravagance, that *popular education* in Cincinnati, will grow in extent and quality in a degree scarcely less than the rapid growth of the city, in population and commercial prosperity.

Central in locality and population to the great valley of the Ohio, with proper cultivation and a proper tone of public feeling, the schools of this city will become literally *schools of teachers*, for the people—soon to number tens of millions—who fill up this valley, and who are to give tone, sentiment, and principles to that vast population.

In connection with this subject we may with propriety mention, that about 1831, an association was formed in Cincinnati called the *College of Teachers*. Its object was to embody the *teachers*—not only of Cincinnati, but of the Mississipi valley—in an association, in developing the best modes of teaching, and in elevating the profession. Connected with it were literary gentlemen of different professions, who felt the necessity of giving new vigor and dignity to the business of instruction.

The results of this association have been indirectly most beneficent. They have published five volumes of their proceedings, in which are embodied some of the best thoughts and most eloquent discussions on the subject of popular instruction, which have yet been put forth in the United States. But in addition to these discussions, numerous individuals have been enlightened and excited by them, who have since gone forth into the fields of instruction, into the conventions of the people, and into the halls of legislation, animated with a spirit which has burst forth in the most ample provision—in Ohio at least—for the support of common schools, and the permanent elevation of the *teachers' profession*.

The institution which produced these results was—if not the first—among the first in the United States, and has re-acted in a salutary influence on older communities.

In conclusion, we may state the fact, that Cincinnati has been resorted to by many enlightened individuals, with a view to the education of their families; and that its mild climate, its beautiful environs, its high tone of moral feeling, and the abundance of its schools, do not discourage the idea that the metropolitan city of the west, furnishes educational, equal to its business, advantages.

LANE SEMINARY.

This is an institution devoted entirely to theological education, under the patronage of new school Presbyterians. The buildings are, four dwelling houses for professors—not shown in the plate; a seminary edifice four stories high and one hundred feet in length, containing eighty-four rooms for students; a boarding house; a chapel seventy-five feet by fifty-five, containing a chapel room fifty-five feet by fifty, a library room capable of receiving thirty thousand volumes, and four lecture rooms. These buildings and the library have cost the institution over fifty thousand dollars.

HISTORY OF THE INSTITUTION.

As early as 1820, Rev. James Kemper and his sons suggested the plan of establishing here a manual labor institution for theological students, and made some arrangements for the purpose. In 1826, Mr. Kemper proposed the plan to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church, who decided, in 1827, that the location was *too far west*, and fixed their western seminary at Pittsburg.

In 1828—30, Ebenezer Lane, esq., with his brothers, made a donation to the seminary of four thousand dollars; whereupon it was incorporated under the name of the "Lane Theological Seminary," and trustees were appointed. To these

trustees Rev. Mr. Kemper and sons made over, for the benefit of the institution, sixty acres of land, on which the buildings were subsequently erected. In 1832, Arthur Tappan, esq., of New York, subscribed twenty thousand dollars for the professorship of theology. The same year, fifteen thousand dollars were raised for the professorship of ecclesiastical history, the largest contributor of which was Ambrose White, esq., of Philadelphia; and the same sum for the professorship of biblical literature, one of the largest donations being from general Stephen Van Rennselaer, of Albany. In 1835, the professorship of sacred rhetoric was established on a fund of twenty thousand dollars, a large portion of which was given by John Tappan, esq., of Boston.

The institution went into operation in 1833. The whole number of students that have been connected with it since that time, is about three hundred. The number now in the seminary is sixty-two.

Terms of Admission.

Candidates for admission must produce satisfactory testimonials that they are members, in good standing, of some Christian church; that they possess competent talents; that they have been regularly graduated at some college or university, or have pursued a course of study equivalent to the common college course. Applicants for admission to an advanced standing must be prepared for examination on the subjects that have been studied by the class which they wish to enter.

Course of Study.

The course occupies three years; and every student is expected to enter with the intention of completing the full course. As far as practicable, the different branches are pursued simultaneously. The department of biblical literature occupies three days in the week during the first year, two during the second, and one during the third; systematic theology, two days in the week during the whole course of three years; church history, one day in the week through the whole course; sacred rhetoric and pastoral theology one day in the week the

first year, two the second, and three the third. The object in this arrangement is to afford a pleasant variety of study, and to keep up a proper interest in all the departments through the whole course. Hitherto the plan has been pursued with results highly satisfactory to the faculty.

Term Time.

The annual term of study commences the third Wednesday in September, and continues forty weeks. The term is closed with a thorough public examination. Anniversary occurs on the second Wednesday in June.

Library.

The seminary library contains ten thousand volumes; the greater part of which was selected with great care by one of the professors, who went to Europe for the express purpose of purchasing the books. There are here found not only the standard works in all the departments pertaining to a theological course, but also a very rich variety of authors in general literature and science. The library of the Society of Inquiry contains three hundred and twenty-six volumes.

The reading room and Athenæum contain twenty-one newspapers, and twenty-four of the most valuable literary and theological periodicals.

Manual Labor.

Every student is expected to labor three hours a day at some agricultural or mechanical business; and for this the necessary accommodations are provided. While the leading aim of this regulation is to promote health and vigor of both body and mind, compensation is received according to the value of the labor. The avails of manual labor are much affected by the state of business in the city. In times of commercial prosperity, students have frequently earned one hundred dollars a year, exclusive of their earnings during the twelve weeks of vacation.

Expenses.

There is no charge for tuition. The rooms are fully furnished, and rented at five dollars per annum. Incidental ex-

penses, including fuel and lights for public rooms, ringing bell and sweeping, five dollars. By the assistance of funds recently contributed, the price of board is reduced to sixty-two and a half cents per week. To those not receiving assistance from the funds, the price is about ninety cents. The cost of fuel and lights for each student will average from eight to twelve dollars per annum.

Trustees.—Nathaniel Wright, esq., President; John H. Groesbeck, esq., Vice President; Jabez C. Tunis, 2d Vice President; Stephen Burrows, 3d Vice President; Rev. Benjamin Graves, Corresponding Secretary; Osmond Cogswell, Recording Secretary; Gabriel Tichenor, esq., Treasurer; Rev. Robert H. Bishop, D. D.; Augustus Moore, Daniel Corwin, Ezekiel Ross, Henry Van Bergen, Rev. Franklin Y. Vail, James Warren, M. D., William Schillinger, Robert Wallace, John Baker, Daniel Wurtz, Rev. T. J. Biggs, George W. Neff.

Faculty.—Rev. Lyman Beecher, D. D., President, and Professor of Theology. Rev. Calvin E. Stowe, D. D., Professor of Biblical Literature and Lecturer on Church History. Rev. D. Howe Allen, A. M., Professor of Sacred Rhetoric and Pastoral Theology, and Lecturer on Church Polity. Calvin E. Stowe, Librarian.

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF OHIO.

This institution was chartered, and placed under the control of a board of trustees, in December, 1825.

The state furnished the means by which a large and commodious edifice was erected. It contains large lecture rooms and an amphitheatre, together with apartments for the library, as well as private rooms for the professors, and apartments well fitted up for pursuing, privately, the study of anatomy. The library contains upwards of two thousand volumes, of well selected standard works, purchased by the state, and for

the use of the students of the college. The cabinet belonging to the *Anatomical* department is supplied with all the materials necessary for acquiring a minute and thorough knowledge of the human frame. These consist of detached bones, of wired and natural skeletons, and of dried preparations to exhibit the muscles, blood-vessels, nerves, lymphatics, etc. etc. In addition, are very accurate wooden models of the small bones, and representations in wax, of the soft and more delicate structures.

The cabinet of *Comparative Anatomy* is supposed to be supplied more extensively, and with rarer specimens, than any other in the Union. Besides perfect skeletons of foreign and American animals, birds, &c., there is an immense number of detached crania, from the elephant and hippopotamus to the minute orders.

The cabinet belonging to the *Surgical* department has been formed at great expense, by the labor of more than thirty-five years. It contains a large number of very rare specimens, among which are sections of the thigh bones, that establish as fact, what European surgeons have long denied, viz: the possibility, by proper treatment, of a re-union, after a fracture, of the neck of these bones. There are near five hundred specimens of diseased bones alone.

Of the department of *Chemistry*, it seems hardly necessary that we should speak. The known industry and extraordinary enthusiasm, in every department of the physical sciences, of the gentleman who fills the chemical chair, are the strongest guarantees, that for the most full and efficient performance of the peculiar duties allotted to him, nothing that was necessary has been left unprovided. Many of his instruments are the result of his own powers of invention; but the most important were selected by himself in Europe, and purchased at great cost.

Belonging to the chair of *Materia Medica*, is a large collection of indigenous plants, their extracts and other medicinal preparations, together with all the foreign articles used in prac-

tice; and the various topics embraced in the department of *Obstetrics* and *Diseases of Women and Children*, are elucidated in part by numerous and exceedingly interesting wax casts, most of which were obtained in Paris of some of the best French artists.

The students have the advantage of access to the Commercial Hospital, where they witness the medical and surgical treatment of the patients by members of the faculty. This is an invaluable privilege, and affords the students great facilities for acquiring a correct knowledge of diseases and their treatment. There are in the hospital, annually, several hundred patients; and during the two winters usually devoted to attendance upon lectures, as great a variety of diseases is presented to the student, as generally falls under the observation of a physician during a lifetime of practice. But what is of first importance to the western student is the fact, that through the facilities afforded by the connection spoken of, he can acquire a perfect knowledge of those diseases which he will be called upon to treat, on his first introduction into practice. A further advantage of this connection also, is that students have the opportunity of witnessing operations, by one, long and successfully acquainted with the practical use of the knife.

In the prosecution of *Practical Anatomy*, also, every facility is afforded them that can be obtained at similar institutions of the country.

The Faculty is composed of six professors, viz.: John T. Shotwell, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, and Dean of the Faculty; John Locke, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy; R. D. Mussey, M. D., Professor of Surgery; Daniel Oliver, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica, and Lecturer on Pathology; M. B. Wright, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children; Jared P. Kirtland, M. D., Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine.

The fees of tuition are fifteen dollars to each professor, making an aggregate of ninety. There are six lectures daily.

At no period during its entire history have the prospects of the school been more encouraging. The utmost harmony prevails in the faculty, and the present class is as large as any which has ever attended, with one exception. There are, at present, one hundred and thirty students.

OHIO MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

The importance of popular education to a people whose institutions are founded on the principle of universal suffrage, has long been duly appreciated by our citizens, generally. Our free-school system, and the pride we all take in directing the attention of those who visit us to our commodious and handsome school-houses, are proofs of the correctness of our principles on this subject. There are, however, those among us, who think that something more is necessary to be done in the cause of general education, than to establish common schools. They consider it necessary to the prosperity of our country and its progress in improvement, that the sciences, which have heretofore been taught only in our higher seminaries of learning, should be made accessible to all who possess taste and talent to cultivate them to advantage. They are of opinion that those who are engaged in the mechanic arts and manufactures, would make better progress by being acquainted with the scientific principles on which those arts are founded, by which means a constant advance towards perfection may be made. They consider also, that as the poor and the rich are alike eligible to office in the government of the country, they ought to have like opportunities of fitting themselves for usefulness, by cultivating any branch of knowledge which their taste and talents might indicate.

From such considerations, a number of our citizens were induced, some years since, to attempt the establishment of an institution which should afford the means of instruction in any, and all, the sciences taught in our country, to all the young men of our city who desire improvement, and thirst for know-

ledge. They adopted the name of the Mechanics' Institute, because institutions under that name were already established, and had acquired favor with the public, in many parts of our country and of Great Britain. But their hope and intention was to form an establishment, differing in some respects from, and superior to, any of the institutions bearing the same name. The plan was, not only to establish a library and reading room, with regular series of scientific lectures on two or three evenings of each week, but also, to provide for the formation of classes for the cultivation of the different sciences; to be conducted on the principle of mutual instruction, with such aid as might be necessary from professional teachers, some of whom were among the founders of the institute, and its most zealous friends. It was intended that a foundation should be laid, so broad, that all associations for the cultivation of the arts or sciences might be embraced in it, and all the efforts for the advancement of learning, or improvement in the arts, be there concentrated, and thus the waste of that effort of enterprise be prevented which had already established various literary and scientific societies in our city, to continue two or three years in existence, and then dwindle and die and be forgotten.

A charter was obtained in 1828, and the operations of the institution commenced on a very humble and limited scale, in the north wing of the Cincinnati College, Dr. John D. Craig, who had long been an eminent teacher of natural philosophy in Philadelphia, Baltimore and our city, being the first president of the institute. Instructions were given in botany, chemistry, mechanics, geometry and arithmetic, by Drs. Locke, Cleveland and Craig, and Messrs. Kinmont and Talbott, and popular lectures by Messrs. Noble, Foote, Peters, Drake, and others. Dr. Craig, however, being soon after appointed superintendent of the patent office, removed to Washington. His valuable philosophical apparatus was left here, and after some time was purchased by the late J. D. Garrard for the sum of $2000, and presented to the institute. Contributions

of books were also made for the library, which was soon opened for the benefit of the members. Several of the most distinguished of our public teachers volunteered their aid, in the instruction of the classes, which were formed for cultivating various sciences; and in which the pupils displayed great zeal for improvement. The want of a suitable building was felt as soon as the operations began, and an opportunity offering of purchasing the old Baptist church on Walnut street, on favorable terms, four of the directors ventured to make the purchase, and become accountable for the payments, which were extended to periods of several years. As this was a favorable purchase, it was expected that the public would afford such aid to the institution, as would enable it to meet the payments. This expectation, however, was not well founded; for although the institute was for several years in a prosperous condition, as far as it related to the benefits it was conferring, yet its funds from contributions of membership were not equal to its ordinary expenses; and instead of acquiring the means of paying for the building, it was increasing its debts; and the commercial embarrassments of the city occurring, it was found impracticable to meet the payments, and, that the building must be sold. Previous to this period, Dr. Craig had returned from Washington, and was engaged in delivering regular courses of lectures in natural philosophy, and superintending the operations of the institute generally. For the purpose of continuing to the public the benefits of the institution, a building was rented, fitted up, and occupied for two or three years; but not affording suitable accommodations, a gradual declension of interest in the institute, on the part of the public, was experienced, until the directors began to despair of being able to continue its existence, and appointed a committee to report on the subject. This committee, however, reported that it was too valuable an institution to be suffered to fall without making some further efforts for its support; which report was adopted, and fresh exertions commenced in its behalf. Soon after this period a suggestion was made in one of

the newspapers, of giving a public ball for its benefit, which was immediately carried into effect. On this occasion so much spirit was displayed by the citizens generally, in contributing in various ways to increase the receipts, that the sum of three thousand dollars was raised, which was ordered to be kept entire, and appropriated towards the purchase or erection of a building. An opportunity offered, soon after, of purchasing the building erected by Mrs. Trollope, and called the bazaar, for the sum of ten thousand dollars, which was considered a very advantageous purchase, and was therefore effected. This building affords more commodious accommodations than the institute had ever enjoyed previously, and has been so fitted up as to adapt it to its new occupation.

In 1838 the institute held its annual fair, for the exhibition of *western manufactures* and the encouragement of western artists. The exhibition was opened also in 1839 and '40, improving each year in its character, in public regard, and in profits to the institution; affording an opportunity to our artisans and manufacturers of displaying their taste and skill in their various vocations; and by gathering from year to year new visitors to the fair, diffusing more widely a knowledge of the character, and an interest in the operations of the institute.

Among the manufactures exhibited at the fairs, particularly worthy of notice as evincing a high degree of perfection in the workmanship, were saddlery, harness and trunks, boots and shoes, scale-beams, philosophical apparatus, mathematical instruments, silver ware, clocks, chairs, cabinet furniture, piano fortes and other musical instruments; locks, cutlery, edge-tools, castings in brass and iron, machinery, cotton-gins, carding and spinning machines, blacksmithing, carriages, sheet-iron stoves, grates, &c.; cut-glass, porcelain, carpeting, agricultural implements, hats and caps, oil-cloths, &c. The fairs commence on the third Monday in June annually.

Soon after the last fair, Dr. Craig resigned his situation as lecturer, and returned to Philadelphia; and a short time since

Dr. John Locke, professor of chemistry in the Medical College of Ohio, was appointed his successor. Dr. Locke was one of the founders of the institute, and had devoted much time and labor to aid its progress. He had established its chemical class, and inspiring in the members an uncommon degree of interest in the subject, has had the satisfaction of witnessing its rapid progress in the science. He is now delivering a regular course of lectures on natural philosophy, on two evenings of each week; and on Saturday evenings popular lectures, on various subjects, are delivered by different gentlemen of learning and talents, which have been highly instructive.

The library has lately received some valuable additions from the contributions of Messrs. J. H. Perkins, D. B. Lawler, J. W. Blachly, P. S. Symmes and others, and is still increasing.

The terms of membership of the institute are the payment of three dollars per annum, or thirty dollars for life, which entitles the members to the use of the library and all the other privileges. Apprentices and minors, sons of members, are entitled to the same privileges, upon payment of fifty cents per annum.

The hall of the institute is situated on Third street, east of Broadway; it is thirty-seven feet front by one hundred feet in depth. The basement contains apartments for the janitor and curator, with two class-rooms; the first floor contains the lecture-room, apparatus-room, library, directors'-room, and a room devoted to the use of the Western Academy of Natural Sciences; the second floor contains the reading room and a large saloon, which was formerly a ball room. There is a rotunda over the portico in the rear, which was originally intended for the exhibition of paintings, but which is now occupied by the drawing class. At the annual fairs, the first and second floors are devoted exclusively to the purposes of the exhibition, as well as a vacant lot adjoining. The business of the institute is managed by a board of fifteen directors, which is divided into standing committees on finance, library, lectures, classes, building, &c.

The present board consist of—

J. P. Foote, *President.* Geo. C. Miller, *Vice President.* Robert Lawson, *Secretary.* John L. Talbott, *Treasurer.* N. T. Horton, George Muscroft, R. C. Phillips, James Pearce, Geo. R. Hand, Marston Allen, Jabez Reynolds, J. C. Vaughan, E. T. Collins, D. Griffey, and J. D. Douglas, *Directors.*

Meetings of the board on the first Thursday of every month.

Dr. John Locke is lecturer, and John Pickering curator, librarian, &c. to the institute.

FINE ARTS, &c.

The Society for the Promotion of Useful Knowledge,

Whose unpretending and simple name indicates but imperfectly its peculiar character, is an association which originated in a desire to secure an extended education for its members by means of *mutual instruction*, and a wide sphere of usefulness by *regular courses of popular lectures.* The first meeting was held in March, 1840, when a constitution was adopted, officers elected, and the sections proposed in its plan of operation organized as follows:

1. Practical Teaching. 2. Exact and Mixed Sciences. 3. Natural Science. 4. Practical Arts. 5. Fine Arts. 6. Medicine. 7. Law. 8. Political Economy and Political Science. 9. Moral and Intellectual Philosophy. 10. History. 11. Language. 12. Commerce and Agriculture. 13. Polite Literature. 14. Statistics.

This division of subjects embraces so wide a range, that persons of every pursuit and taste can find a place where their powers may be employed beneficially both to themselves and the community; it being expected that each member will attach himself to one or more of the sections.

It will be at once seen that the mode of operation is as follows: The parent association is composed of all individuals desirous of higher culture, and ready to work for the im-

provement of their fellow-citizens who choose to join it, and is organized and conducted in the usual forms. The members of this general association, then, divide themselves into a number of affiliated societies, called sections, for the purpose of pursuing, each section by itself, in its own way, and under its own officers, some particular branch of study. Every member of the parent association must attach himself to some one of these affiliated societies; and is free to join as many as time and inclination may permit him to attend. Lastly, each section reports to the general association its proceedings, and supplies lectures on its own particular department. The purpose of the society is three-fold—

First: it proposes to aid and stimulate its members to the attainment of a high degree of moral, intellectual, and social culture, by arranging classes of those interested in any particular study, who meet regularly for purposes of reading, conversation, and mutual instruction. It is hoped that in this way the labor of students, who would otherwise have worked alone and unencouraged, will be lightened, their aims elevated, and their progress hastened. Those who are known to be most competent to take the lead in instruction, from their acquaintance with a branch of science, will be chosen the officers of the section devoted to it. Correspondence will be opened with persons who, in other places, are most distinguished for proficiency in any department of knowledge, art, or action; and the latest information sought and communicated, of new books, discoveries, and inventions. Thus, it is thought, the spirit of inquiry will be roused to activity, the habit of study fixed, and the glow of conscious improvement kept fresh. All know how much enthusiasm is quickened by sympathy, and by the contagious power of example. The first aim, therefore, of the society, is to promote the spirit of observation, study, and thought, by *making its members mutual instructors.* This is its most peculiar characteristic.

Secondly: this association seeks to open its moral, intellectual, and social resources to the whole community, by means

of lectures. The defect in popular lectures has usually been, that they are desultory, disconnected, and superficial. *Courses of lectures* have, on the whole, proved more useful and more interesting than single addresses. It is hoped, by this association, to combine at once variety and thorough acquaintance with separate branches. Each section, by the faithful pursuit of its own appropriate department of science, will be able, each winter, to offer one or more lectures to the public, of real worth; and instruction may thus be carried on, with a considerable degree of system, from year to year. Tickets for the courses of lectures will be offered at the lowest prices necessary for hiring and lighting a room, as the society adopts the two principles: first, *that lecturers should give their services gratuitously;* and, second, *that the lectures should be open to all who have leisure or desire to attend.* A few words on these two points may not be out of place. Every individual in a community is bound to contribute his best and highest spiritual treasures to his fellow-men. A miser of mind is more contemptible than a miser of money. The highest charity and the plainest justice is to share with others, especially with all who have few advantages, what gives most light, strength, and joy to our own souls. Again, free institutions are based on the conviction, that every individual, without regard to class and condition, has a right, limited only by his degree of capacity, to all the virtue and intelligence which the community possesses, and is entitled to the best opportunities for growth and usefulness which the community can give. Only by the acknowledgment of this right, in profession and practice, can free institutions be preserved. By acting on these two disinterested principles, this society hopes to realize greater success than by engaging the services of hired lecturers.

Thirdly: this association purposes, in proportion as its means and opportunities permit, to promote a general taste for moral, intellectual, and social progress—through the foundation of a public library—the collection of interesting objects

in science—the opening a gallery of art—and publishing lectures or works which promise to exert a good influence.

From this brief description, it will be understood that the "Society for the Promotion of Useful Knowledge" has formed the worthy, even if bold, project, of seeking to realize for Cincinnati some of those benefits which seem peculiarly to belong to cities. Interest is the first basis of communities in the present state of society; and municipal regulations principally provide for the security of each man's property, health, comfort, and reputation. But unless the higher feelings are stifled, nobler relations meanwhile spring up between fellow-citizens. For they find themselves mutually dependent for the moral, intellectual, and social influences which combine to make the spiritual atmosphere of this community. Thus, finally, are they led to see that the grand *end* for which men are congregated in masses, is to circulate quickly from heart to heart the spiritual goodness, truth, beauty, and happiness, which are the life-blood of society.

The success which has thus far attended the operations of the society, the interest with which the lectures have been received by the public, and the spirit shown in the proceedings of some of the sections, give evidence of future general usefulness.

The officers are—John P. Foote, President; E. P. Langdon, Vice President; M. G. Williams, Recording Secretary; E. D. Mansfield, Corresponding Secretary; J. H. Perkins, Treasurer; N. Holley, Librarian.

MUSICAL SOCIETIES.

The Eclectic Academy of Music.

This institution was organized in the spring of 1834, and received its charter from the Ohio legislature in 1835.

The object of the academy, as set forth in the constitution, is "to promote knowledge and correct taste in music—especially such as are adapted to moral and religious purposes."

The institution has been progressing steadily since its formation, and now takes a stand which will bear comparison with societies of a similar character in the eastern cities.

The academy consists at the present time of about one hundred members; has a good library of music, vocal and orchestral; and has also attached to it an amateur orchestra of twenty-four instruments.

The officers of the academy are—

Hon. Jacob Burnet, *President;* Moses Lyon, *Vice President;* Charles D. Dana, *Corresponding Secretary;* Charles R. Folger, *Recording Secretary;* A. S. Merrell, *Treasurer;* H. H. Lewis, J. Foster, jr. and Cyrus Powers, *Trustees;* V. Williams, *Instrumental Professor;* W. E. Norris, *Librarian.*

Musical Fund Society,

Established on a plan similar to those of Philadelphia and New York; was organized April 29, 1835. It had, however, been suspended for some years past, but has recently been revived, and promises much for the cultivation of musical taste and science in our city.

Its objects, as stated in the constitution, are:—"First, the cultivation of the musical taste, by the encouragement and improvement of professional and amateur talent.

"Second, the establishment of a musical academy, by means of which pupils may be instructed in the theory and practice of music.

"Third, the relief of distressed musicians, and, in case of death, of their widows; and providing for their orphan children education and employment."

Mr. J. Tosso is leader of the orchestra; no other officers have as yet been elected since the resuscitation of the society.

FINE ARTS AND ARTISTS.

A FEW general views must introduce the subject of the fine arts in Cincinnati.

1. The fine arts do not require great individual wealth or

power to support them or to bring them to perfection. That is a common error, not only false in itself, but discouraging to the efforts of native genius. The wealth that exists here is amply sufficient for the most favorable developments of whatever grade of genius and industry, which can or ought to be brought into this department; one generation, however, must pass before that wealth will be thus elegantly spent.

2. The fine arts do require great talent and industry in those who cultivate them, as well as a liberal basis of education, some travel, and personal respectability, to advance their first claims in a free community like this. The perfection of taste is the result of much happy association, much experimental trial, and much liberal study and accurate reflection. The fine arts do not spring at once into being in a new community.

3. The *field of art* in Cincinnati is perfectly unbounded, both for the arts of design and expression. It is only necessary to think of the freedom of man, the marked individuality resulting therefrom, the multifarious nations and characters here congregated, the endless variety of occupations here carried on, the romantic history of the aborigines and the pioneers, the grand and beautiful features of western scenery, the unconscious and almost wild spontaneity with which the infant world of the great valley has been and is now in all things developing itself, and the deep moral and physical interest of the great social movements of the times—it is only necessary to reflect upon these things to be struck with the extent and richness of the practical field, upon which the true artist of the west may enter.

4. The men and women who first came out to people the west, must have been men and women of hope and resolution; despair, indifference, and a stupid spirit of inactive dependence never could have cut the bands of home and braved the hazards of western life. Is it surprising, then, that the children of the west should be ardent, yet practical, plain, yet poetical, busy with the present, yet swelling with the future? Surely this is not a race to deny to man its share of poetry and art.

Hence we see forming native talent, in some instances, rare and precious, but without cultivation, eagerly seeking for the perfect, but without patience to wait, without schools of art to chasten and direct its energies, yet by the force of genius alone, triumphing over these obstacles and producing works which force the conviction of future greatness.

From these premises, briefly as they are stated, Cincinnati must be regarded as one of the points where art in these latter times is one day to rear proud trophies and speak with a new power to the sense of the beautiful, the divine in man. Come when that day will, the statistics of art, few and feeble as they may appear in the following sketches, will then be read with interest as the first literary record of a germ of national character beginning to unfold, its dawning hour chilled by necessity, but destined to flourish hereafter in the light of a better day.

The following is a statement of the artists and their works in Cincinnati, with the date at which they commenced their course, their present residences, with names of persons in whose parlors their pictures, statues, &c. may be found.

Portrait and Landscape Painters.

Edwin B. Smith, 1815, New Orleans. Portraits and historical pieces—D. Churchill, J. H. Cromwell.

A. W. Corwine,* 1821. Portraits—Capt. Jos. Pierce, P. S. Symmes, N. Guilford, Timothy Walker, &c., and at Western Museum.

Joseph Mason, 1822, Michigan. Portraits—Geo. Selves, Mrs. Mason, D. Churchill.

Sam'l M. Lee, 1826, Opelousas, Louisiana, Landscapes—P. S. Symmes, Joseph Graham, D. B. Lawler, J. G. Worthington, T. H. Yeatman, J. S. Armstrong, &c. His best works are at Louisville, Ky.

Alonzo Douglass, 1828, Cincinnati. Portraits—Andrew Burt, and James Douglass.

* Deceased.

C. Harding, 1828, Cincinnati. Portraits—S. S. L'Hommedieu, Philip Young.

Miner K. Kellogg, 1828, Florence, Italy. Portraits, fancy pieces, &c.—William Manser, Charles F. Kellogg, Joseph S. Bates, Sheldon J. Kellogg.

Tuttle,* 1830, was a pupil of West. Portraits—J. H. Cromwell, T. H. Yeatman, Jacob Burnet.

Daniel Steele, 1830.

J. H. Beard, 1830, Cincinnati. Portraits, fancy heads, and groups—Charles Stetson, Thomas Carter, R. R. Springer, S. S. L'Hommedieu, J. S. Armstrong, J. P. Foote, Griffin Taylor, S. E. Foote, G. K. Shoenberger, Wm. R. Morris, also at studio.

J. P. Frankenstein, 1831, Philadelphia. Portraits—Capt. Pierce, Aaron Bowen, Mrs. R. T. Lytle. W. P. Resor.

G. N. Frankenstein, 1831, Cincinnati. Portraits and landscapes—Moses Burt, Hallowell's store, Wagener, Griffin Taylor, George Selves, and studio.

John J. Tucker, 1834, Texas. Portraits—Dr. Shotwell, George Selves.

W. H. Powell, 1836, New York. Portraits—N. Longworth, Nathaniel C. McLean, Mrs. Powell, Dr. Smith.

Thomas B. Reed, 1836, New York. Portraits—W. R. Morton, I. G. Burnet, John J. Wright, Dr. Drake, George Selves.

Wm. P. Brannan, 1837, Cincinnati. Portraits—Andrew Donogh and studio.

A. Baldwin, 1838, Cincinnati. Portraits and landscapes—Andrew Burt and Hallowell's store.

T. W. Whittredge, 1838, Cincinnati. Landscapes—Hallowell and studio.

Sidney S. Lyon, 1839, Cincinnati. Portraits and landscapes—M. M. Carll, studio, Hallowell.

John Cranch, 1839, Cincinnati. Portraits and fancy-pieces—Judge Miller, S. W. Davies, Mrs. A. Wood, E.

* Deceased.

Dexter, J. Longworth, John W. Coleman, Dr. Rives, J. C. Vaughan, studio.

J. P. Flagg, 1840, Cincinnati. Portraits—James C. Hall, David Gwynne, Dr. Trimble, &c. studio.

Miniature Painters.

Thomas Dawson, 1825, Cincinnati. G. K. Shoenberger and studio.

T. V. Peticolas, 1825, Cincinnati.—Studio.

J. O. Gorman, 1838, Cincinnati.—Studio.

Mrs. R. Hosea, jr., 1838, Cincinnati.—Studio.

Thomas Campbell, 1840, Cincinnati.—Wm. Yorke, J. H. Beard, J. D. Jones, J. P. Broadwell, and studio.

Modelers and Sculptors.

Hiram Powers, 1828, Florence, Italy. Busts—N. Longworth, Mrs. A. Wood, J. P. Foote, Western Museum; most of his best works are in the Atlantic cities and Italy.

H. K. Brown, 1833, New York. Busts—D. Corwin, Dr. Israel Wilson.

Shubael Clevenger, 1837, Florence, Italy. Busts—N. Longworth, Wm. Greene, Judge Burnet, M. T. Williams, Dr. Eberle.

Edward C. Brackett, 1839, New York. Busts—Henry Ives; statue of Nydia the blind girl at the Cincinnati Academy of Fine Arts.

John King, 1838, New York. Busts, cameos—Mrs. Neville.

John S. Whetstone, 1837, Cincinnati. Busts—Western Museum, J. Whetstone.

A. Rostaing, 1835, Cincinnati. Cameo likenesses, and fancy heads in shell—N. Longworth, James C. Hall and studio.

Societies of the Fine Arts.

THE CINCINNATI ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS was formed on the 18th of October, 1838, by a few young men of Cincinnati, in order that by their union they might obtain greater facilities for improvement in the various branches of the fine arts. God-

frey N. Frankenstein is President, and John L. Whetstone, Secretary, both of whom are named in the above table. They held an exhibition of one hundred and fifty pieces at the Mechanics' Institute, in 1839, comprehending both foreign and native works; but the exhibition was unsuccessful in a pecuniary way, and did not enable them to accomplish their laudable design of procuring a collection of casts. This they were, however, in the summer of 1840, enabled to do, through the liberality of several gentlemen; and it was the first collection of the kind ever brought to the West. In the spring of 1841 they intend giving another exhibition, open to all western artists; and these exhibitions will probably be continued annually hereafter. They have recently obtained a charter.

The great body of the Cincinnati artists are united in the SECTION OF THE FINE ARTS, which is one of the fourteen general sections of the Hamilton county Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, founded in 1840. They meet regularly for study, reading, and practice; and a series of lectures upon the fine arts is now in preparation to be delivered before them. They interchange books, drawings and models, and will receive the benefit of the county society's library, when formed. They contemplate no separate exhibitions, but will contribute their resources to the general annual exhibition of fine arts. It is probable, indeed, that both societies will be united in name, as they are now in object. The corps of artists residing in Cincinnati is small, composed of young men of limited resources, and their aid from without will depend much upon their concentration of strength within. They will all probably, therefore, unite in one society, and that will be a working society. The president of the Section of the Fine Arts is John Cranch, who is named in the foregoing table, and the secretary is Wm. Piatt, a student of the arts. It numbers about twenty acting members, most of whom are artists.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

CINCINNATI FIRE ASSOCIATION,

INSTITUTED for the purpose of regulating the fire department, providing for sick and disabled members of the fire companies, and settling disputes that may arise between one company and another. It is composed of seven members from each company, and five of the fire wardens.

Officers.

Josiah J. Stratton, President. Fenton Lawson, Treasurer. John D. Lovell, Secretary.

Delegates from the different Companies.

No. 1. *Washington.* Mark P. Taylor, A. W. Patterson, Joseph McDougal, H. H. Martin, Andrew J. Downs, Charles Chapman, Jacob Starr.

No. 2. *Relief.* J. J. Stratton, J. G. Rust, Thomas G. Shaeffer, John Young, William Q. Hodgson, James Pearce, Samuel King.

No. 3. *Independence.* Miles Greenwood, William Disney, jr., Thomas Spooner, Charles R. Folger, Thomas Brooks, George Leonard, J. J. Tranchant.

No. 4. *Franklin.* Samuel H. Taft, John A. Main, John C. Maggini, Thomas Bateman, Robert Waterman, William Humble, Jacob Jacobs.

No. 5. *Fame.* A. Trowbridge, Charles C. Sackett, D. T. Snellbaker, Warren Finch, C. W. Smith, Enoch B. Scott, Benjamin Jenifer.

No. 6. *Fulton.* D. H. Morton, William Clark, William C. Hardy, Thomas Carey, Sam'l M. Tomkins, Samuel Startzman, Thomas Jones.

Independent Company. Fenton Lawson, Pollock Wilson, John Geyer, John D. Lovell, Wright Smith, jr., Charles A. Reeder. One vacancy.

Independent Company, No. 2. Edward Shields, John H. Empson, Robert Alexander, Francis G. Miller, Joseph Phillips, Joseph Cartwright, Casper Castner.

Fire Guards. D. C. Wallace, William Orange, N. C. McLean, M. R. Taylor, Charles Barnes, M. P. Cassilly, Benjamin Tappan.

Hook and Ladder Company. J. S. Chamberlain, A. B. Shaw, William Murray, Charles B. Frank, W. G. Chamberlain.

Protection Society, No. 1. Erastus Poor, Platt Evans, William Medary, Isaac C. Copelen, C. F. Hanselmann, Jas. Saffin. One vacancy.

Fire Wardens, No. 1. Not represented.

Fire Companies.

Jeffry Seymour, City Engineer.

Washington Fire Engine and Hose Company, No. 1.

Pat Lyon—Engine . . . . . 46 members
Ranger—Hose . . . . . 26 members
Ohio—Engine . . . . . 32 members

Cincinnati Fire Engine and Hose Company, No. 2.

Cincinnati—Engine . . . . . 30 members
Reliance—Hose . . . . . 32 members
Relief—Engine . . . . . 34 members

Independence Fire Engine and Hose Company, No. 3.

Constitution—Engine . . . . . 33 members
Veteran—Hose . . . . . 18 members
Liberty—Engine . . . . . 37 members

Franklin Fire Engine and Hose Company, No. 4.

Neptune—Engine . . . . . 23 members
Nymph—Hose . . . . . 25 members
Atlantic—Engine . . . . . 26 members

Fire Engine and Hose Company, No. 5.

Fame—Engine . . . . . 23 members
Canal—Hose . . . . . 24 members
Jefferson—Engine . . . . . 27 members

Independent Fire Engine and Hose Company.

Pilot—Engine . . . . . 41 members
Red Rover—Hose . . . . . 53 members
Water Witch—Engine . . . . . 35 members

Independent Fire Company, No. 2.

Cataract—Engine . . . . . 25 members
Pioneer—Hose . . . . . 21 members
Deluge—Engine . . . . . 35 members

Hook and Ladder Company, ... 42 members
Protection Society, ... 47 members
Cincinnati Fire Guards, ... 66 members
Fire Wardens, ... 32 members

Public Cisterns.

These are thirty-four in number, and are placed at the intersections of the following streets:—

No. 1, Butler and Congress; 2, Pike and Symmes; 3, Ludlow and Third; 4, McAlister and Fifth; 5, Broadway and Sixth; 6, Sycamore and Lower Market; 7, Sycamore and Fourth; 8, Sycamore and Seventh; 9, Sycamore and Woodward; 10, Main and Second; 11, Main and Fourth; 12, Main and Sixth; 13, Main and Eighth; 14, Main and Twelfth; 15, Walnut and Third; 16, Walnut and Fifth; 17, Walnut and Seventh; 18, Walnut and Ninth; 19, Vine and First, or Front; 20, Vine and Fourth; 21, Race and Third; 22, Race and Fifth; 23 Race and Sixth; 24, Race and Seventh; 25, Race and Ninth; 26, Elm and Fourth; 27, Elm and Sixth; 28, Elm and Eighth; 29, Plum and Third; 30, Plum and Fifth; 31, Western-row and Fourth; 32, Western-row and Sixth; 33, Western-row and Seventh; 34, John and Fifth.

Situations of Fire-Plugs.

No. 1. Near Rolling-mill, above Deer creek.
2. Opposite Brewery, above Deer creek.
3. Near Water-works, above Deer creek.
4. E. side of Pike, between Congress and Symmes.
5. S. side of Symmes, between Lawrence and Pike.
6. W. side of Lawrence, between Second and Congress.
7. S. side of Second, between Lawrence and Ludlow.
8. N. side of Second, between Broadway and Ludlow.
9. W. side of Broadway, between Second and L. Market.
10. E. side of Broadway, between Fourth and Fifth.
11. N. side of Third, between Sycamore and Broadway.
12. N. side of Fourth, between Sycamore and Broadway.
13. S. side of Sycamore, between Fifth and Sixth.
14. S. side of Fifth, between Sycamore and Broadway.
15. W. side of Main, between Front and Second.
16. W. side of Main, between Second and Pearl.
17. E. side of Main, between Fourth and Fifth.
18. E. side of Main, between Sixth and Seventh.
19. N. side of Water, between Walnut and Main.
20. N. side of Front, between Walnut and Main.
21. N. side of Pearl, between Walnut and Main.
22. Corner of Fourth and Walnut.
23. N. side of Fifth, between Walnut and Main.
24. E. side of Walnut, between Sixth and Seventh.
25. N. side of Front, between Vine and Walnut.
26. N. side of Fifth, between Vine and Walnut.
27. E. side of Vine, between Front and Second.
28. Corner of Canal and Vine.
29. N. side of Water, between Race and Vine.
30. N. side of Fifth, between Race and Vine.
31. N. side of Front, between Elm and Race.
32. N. side of Fifth, between Elm and Race.
33. W. side of Plum, between Water and Front.
34. N. side of Water, between Elm and Plum.
35. W. side of Race, between Second and Third.

WATER-WORKS.

Samuel H. Davies, Superintendent; James F. Irwin, Secretary; Ezra Carpenter, Collector.

This important establishment was originally projected by Col. Saml. W. Davies, in the year 1817. In May of that year, he obtained from the city council a charter, granting the exclusive privilege of laying pipes, &c. in the streets of the city, for the term of 99 years.

A suitable building for his operations was commenced in 1819, on the bank of the river, a short distance above Deer creek. This edifice, which is appropriated to the machinery for raising water, has its foundation laid deep and strong in the rock which, at this place, forms the bed of the Ohio. Its walls, commencing about ten feet above low water mark, are built of limestone. They are eight feet thick at the foundation, diminishing gradually to a height of thirty-five feet, where they are five feet thick. Here the brick-work commences. The building on the river side is ninety feet high. A well, which has been excavated in the solid rock beneath the building, communicates by a canal with the deep water, and thus guarantees a constant supply at the lowest possible depression of the river. The water is raised from this well by lifting-pumps to a point above high water mark, and is thence forced up to the *reservoirs* on the hill, a distance of about seven hundred feet. These reservoirs are elevated one hundred and fifty feet above low water mark, and about thirty feet above the upper plane of the city. The machinery employed for the purpose is a forty horse power steam engine.

The largest of these reservoirs is one hundred and three feet by fifty feet, and the smaller ninety-four feet by forty-five feet. The average depth of the whole is twelve feet, and their capacity one million six hundred thousand gallons. The water is carried through cast iron pipes under the bed of Deer creek to the intersection of Broadway and Third street, where it is distributed along all the principal streets, through

pipes of oak logs with iron joints. About twenty-four miles of pipe have been already laid, and they are constantly extended as rapidly as public convenience and patronage require. The price of water varies according to the quantity supplied to a hydrant, the minimum rate being ten dollars. Those who take the water are at the expense of conducting it from the main pipe in the street, and furnishing hydrants, as well as keeping them in order.

Until 1826, the works were carried on individually. In that year, under the necessity of increasing its operations, the ownership was transferred to others, who became incorporated under the title of "The Cincinnati Water Company," and who, after repeated efforts to sell out to the city since, accomplished that arrangement, under the sanction of a public vote of the citizens, in 1839.

The report of the superintendent of the works, for 1840, will serve to explain their present condition.

Statement of the Condition of the Water Works, on the 15th of December, 1840.

There are now in the city,

Wooden pipes, from 1½ to 2½ inches in diameter,	19¼ miles.
Iron pipes, from 4 to 20 inches in diameter	4¼ "
Making in all	23¾ "

There has been laid since the purchase of the works by the city,

Wooden pipes of 2½ inches diameter	3,337 feet.
Iron pipes of 4 to 10 inches diameter	3,311 "
Making in all	6,648 "

Being all the pipes laid down in that period, except the ordinary *repairs of logs*, the expense of which *equals* the cost of *three inch iron pipes;* and in view of this fact, I again respectfully suggest to the committee the importance of *abandoning the putting down the logs entirely*, and laying nothing but iron pipes. It is at once seen, that although the original cost *of logs is* much cheaper than iron, yet the *repairs* of such logs

cost as much as the first cost of *iron pipes of double the capacity;* as regards economy, therefore, there can be but one opinion, and that is in favor of good *iron pipes.* Another disadvantage from the use of logs, which is severely felt in the upper part of the city, is the impossibility of supplying through them as much water as the wants of the citizens require; being necessarily of small diameter, and the draft on them constant, the water will not rise in the upper part of the city to within twenty feet of the height of the reservoir. In cities, such as Philadelphia, where the *average height of their reservoir is less than in our own city, they have an abundant supply of water,* not only for domestic purposes, but in *case of fire* also, which I deem one of the first objects of a well regulated water works. The reason of this abundant supply is obvious, as in Philadelphia they have iron pipes of capacity sufficient for all their wants. They suffered formerly at Philadelphia in the same manner as ourselves, when at one time they had six lines of *wooden pipes* leading their water to the city, which they finally abandoned and substituted *iron pipes* of large diameter.

There has been discontinued since the city came into possession of the water works—of wooden pipes, seven thousand eight hundred and seventy-one feet. Of this amount three thousand three hundred and eleven feet have been replaced with *iron pipes,* and four thousand five hundred and sixty feet have been discontinued on streets where the former company had laid down iron pipes, and still continued the use of the logs. The attachments were therefore changed to the iron pipes and the logs abandoned, by which considerble leakage and many repairs have been avoided.

The consumption of water in the city has averaged for the last year, one million and eighty thousand gallons daily, which has been distributed to three thousand tenants, being an average daily supply to each tenant of three hundred and sixty gallons. This large average supply is attributable, partially, to the constant practice throughout the city of families and other establishments supplying themselves with water from

the hydrants and pipes without authority, which has become a very serious drawback upon the revenue of the works. But the large average supply (so greatly beyond the wants of the citizens) is principally owing to the innumerable leaks from the *wooden pipes*, which it is impossible to discover, as the water descends into the gravel and into the numerous *sink holes*, so common on the upper plane of the city.

As the iron pipes are substituted, this waste will diminish, and I have no doubt, when the wooden pipes are all abandoned, and some prompt measure enforced against such as take water without authority, that the present amount of fuel consumed by the engines will supply double the number of tenants.

The average supply of water to each tenant in the city of Philadelphia is one hundred and seventy-seven gallons daily, being less than half the quantity supplied from the works of this city.

The present engines and pumps can supply, by working twelve hours each day, twenty-one million gallons of water, by running both engines at the same time.

Respectfully submitted,

S. H. DAVIES, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

List of steam vessels belonging the District of Cincinnati, January, 1841.

Adriatic	tons 383	Columbus	340
Atalanta	180	Creole	110
Athenian	110	Commodore	198
A. M. Phillips	175	Com. Barney	25
Bridgewater	160	Davy Crockett	99
Ben Franklin	311	Dolphin	48
Bowling Green	148	Dove	34
Columbia	140	Echo	158
Chieftain	322	Elk	89
Crusader	98	Eagle	56
Cinderella	125	Fair Play	135

Freedom	38	Patrick Henry	162
Fairy Queen	60	Picayune	80
Flying Dutchman	169	Pike	295
General Pike	235	President	249
General Wayne	208	Paul Pry	34
General Harrison	149	Queen of the West	291
Gov. Morehead	98	Relief	90
Home	75	Reporter	135
Hoosier	82	Renown	148
Hope	44	Rubicon	164
Indian	73	Southerner	205
Indiana	137	Swiftsure	116
Independence	275	Swan	93
Joan of Arc	343	Sunflower	71
Lawrence	79	Scioto Valley	195
Lexington	230	Splendid	354
Lady Scott	58	Saline	75
Levi Welch	83	Swallow	253
Lily	82	Sylph	65
Mail	148	Tuckahoe	80
Mediator	215	Transit	104
Marmion	204	Tarquin	178
Maryland	100	Tide	99
Maid of Kentucky	192	Triumph	68
Miami	115	Trader	29
Mechanic	98	Vesta	35
Monroe	89	Victor	90
North Star	148	Vienna	155
New Orleans	305	Volant	113
Ohio Belle	295	Wacousta	98
Ozark	130	Wyoming	99
Osceola	94	Winchester	162
Princeton	125	Zephyr	109

There are 437 steamboats navigating the western waters, of the following tonnage:—from 30 to 100 tons, 78; from 100 to 200, 212; from 200 to 300, 105; from 300 to 400, 24; from 400 to 500, 8; from 500 to 600, 5; from 600 to 700, 4; 785 tons, 1.

UNITED STATES OFFICES.

CINCINNATI is a port of entry and enrolment. J. B. Warren, Surveyor and Depository of Public Monies for this district.

Office of the Surveyor General of Public Lands.

This office was created by act of congress, passed May 18, 1796, and embraced what was then called the "North-western Territory." After the purchase of Louisiana, its jurisdiction was extended to all the public lands west of the Mississipi river, and north of the 33d degree of latitude, comprehending then within its limits, an extent of territory which now comprises the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Missouri and Arkansas; and the territories of Wisconsin and Iowa.

By subsequent acts of congress, new surveying districts were set off, and similar offices established. This surveying district now embraces the states of Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan.

Under the direction of the surveyor general, all the public lands in those states are surveyed. He appoints his own deputies, who receive their instructions from him; and by them the public surveys are executed. The original field-notes of all those surveys are returned to the surveyor general, and filed in his office. From these field-notes the plats, or maps, of the several townships of the public lands are prepared in this office, and copies thereof transmitted to the general land office at Washington city, and to the land offices respectively, at which the lands are to be sold.

The following are the names of the several surveyors general who have held this office:—

Rufus Putnam, appointed in 1796; Jared Mansfield, 1803; Josiah Meigs, 1813; Edward Tiffin, 1814; William Lytle, 1829; Micajah T. Williams, 1831; Robert T. Lytle, 1835; Ezekiel S. Haines, 1838.

The office, as now constituted, consists of—Ezekiel S. Haines, Surveyor General; Samuel Williams, Chief Clerk; Samuel Morrison, Augustus Hopkins and Charles Woelner, Draughtsmen; James T. Higbee and Arthur St. Clair Vance, Clerks.

Office, at the Lytle Mansion, Lawrence, between Symmes and Fourth streets.

Post-Office.

The first post-office at Cincinnati was established in 1793, Abner Dunn being postmaster. His successors have been, William Maxwell, Daniel Mays, William Ruffin, and William Burke, the present incumbent. In 1815, the mails that arrived each week, were but nine; in 1828, they were twenty-three; at present there are sixty weekly mails.

Year.	Revenue.	Weekly Mails.	Year.	Revenue.	Weekly Mails.
1826	$8,162.00	23	1838	51,226.71	60
1828	12,150.00	23	1839	55,017.32	60
1829	16,251.00	32	1840	49,815.13	60
1833	26,118.00	60			

Arrivals and Departures of the Mails, at the Post-office at Cincinnati, Ohio.

Eastern Mail, via Columbus, O., and Wheeling, Va., arrives at 8½, A. M.; departs at 11, A. M.; closes at 10, A. M.

Southern mail, via Louisville, Ky., by steam-boat, arrives at 7, A. M.; departs at 10, A. M; closes at 9, A. M.

Southern mail, via Georgetown and Lexington, Ky., arrives at 7, A. M.; departs at 10, A. M.; closes at 9, A. M.

Northern mail, via Hamilton and Dayton, Ohio, arrives at 12 at night; departs at 5, A. M.; closes previous to day of departure at 8, P. M.

Western mail, via Indianapolis, Ia., arrives daily, Mondays excepted, at 8, P. M.; departs daily, Sundays excepted, at 5, A. M.; closes previous to departure at 8, P. M.

Newport and Covington mail arrives at 8, A. M.; departs at 9, A. M; closes at 9, A. M.

Chillicothe, O. mail, via Hillsborough and Bainbridge,

Arrives, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, ... at 6, P. M.
Departs, Monday, Wednesday and Friday . . . . at 8, A. M.
Closes, previous to day of departure . . . . . at 8, P. M.

West Union mail, via Milford and Batavia, O.

Arrives, Sunday, Wednesday and Friday . . . . . at 5, P. M.
Departs, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday . . . . at 6, A. M.
Closes, previous to day of departure . . . . . at 8, P. M.

Maysville, Ky. mail, via New Richmond and Ripley.

Arrives, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday . . . . at 7, P. M.
Departs, Monday, Wednesday and Friday . . . . by 6, A. M.
Closes, previous to day of departure . . . . . at 8, P. M.

Cynthiana, Ky. mail, via Newport and Alexandria, Ky.

Arrives, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday . . . . at 5, P. M.
Departs, Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday . . . . by 6, A. M.
Closes, previous to day of departure . . . . . at 8, P. M.

Stillwell, O. mail, via Mount Healthy, O.

Arrives on Saturday . . . . . at 4, P. M.
Departs on Friday . . . . . at 9, A. M.

Montgomery mail, via Walnut Hills, O.

Arrives, Sunday, Wednesday and Friday . . . . . at 6, P. M.
Departs, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday . . . . at 6, A. M.

Lawrenceburgh, Ia. mail, via Burlington, Ky.

Arrives, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday . . . . at 9, P. M.
Departs, Monday, Wednesday and Friday . . . at 10, A. M.

EARLY

ANNALS OF CINCINNATI.

In preparing "Cincinnati in 1841" for the press, I proposed to furnish an extended narrative of the incidents connected with the early settlement and progress, until 1835, of the place,—which I designed should serve as a principal section of this work. It became, however, apparent, that I must exclude either this whole subject, or every thing else which it was proposed should succeed it, the materials gathered for the purpose proving so valuable and ample as to forbid the idea of reducing the space allotted this department to a few pages. Reserving for future use, therefore, the great body of fact and incident relating to the early history of Cincinnati, and trusting that further researches will render my materials more authentic and complete, I shall substitute in this section of the publication, EARLY ANNALS OF CINCINNATI, compiled from the early newspaper press, then and always the most detailed, accurate, and interesting records of contemporary facts; and transcribing all notices that are matters of interest, with such comments and explanations as may be necessary to shed light on the darkness of the past.

My extracts commence with the "WESTERN SPY and HAMILTON GAZETTE," reaching as far back as the origin of that press in 1799; Mr. Joseph Carpenter, the editor and proprietor, commencing it as a weekly print, and issuing the first number on May 28th of that year. This was not, however, the first newspaper published in Cincinnati, Freeman's Journal and Maxwell's Gazette having successively

preceded it. I have not been able to obtain either of those prints thus far, although they are believed, at least in scattered numbers, still to exist; but except as curiosities, they are probably of little value. They were both published very irregularly, and neither lasted for any length of time. The SPY itself, although published in what may be termed a more advanced state of society, was occasionally intermitted in its publication, as the mails, then once a week at oftenest, failed in their arrivals, or a supply of printing paper run out, or the proprietors had a job of public printing on hand. How little had newspapers, in that day, approximated their present importance and interest, which renders thousands so dependent on them, as to feel the failure of the morning news a privation as great as the loss of their breakfast.

May 17, 1799. "POST OFFICE. Notice is hereby given that a post-office is established at CHELICOTHA. All persons therefore having business in that part of the country, may now have a speedy and safe conveyance by post for letters, packets, &c."

This was of course carried on horse, there being no wheel route, nor any thing more than an Indian trace through the woods, at that time.

Our respected fellow-citizen, Griffin Yeatman, figures among the active scenes of the early days of Cincinnati. His advertisement, same date, runs thus: "*Observe this notice.* I have experienced the many expenses attending my *pump*, and any FAMILY wishing to receive the benefits thereof for the future, may get the same by sending me twenty-five cents each Monday morning."

Ye who growl at paying ten dollars a year for the use of wholesome, palatable river water, delivered into your hydrants at your doors, how would you relish it, like your predecessors, to pay thirteen dollars per annum for the nauseous well water, of which specimens may still be found in parts of the city, and constrained at that to carry it yourselves to your own house, frequently at a great distance?







POST OFFICE, CINCINNATI.

The militia figured here, as every where else in new settlements. "Battalion Order, May 13, 1799. The lieutenant colonel again calls on the officers of every grade to exert themselves in exercising and teaching the men the necessary manœuvres as laid down in Baron Steuben's instructions, &c. And it is hoped that the delay of the battalion muster may produce a good effect; that is, that the industrious farmers may have time to put in their summer crops, and the industrious officers, at their company parades, may improve their men in exercising them, so that they may be distinguished when the battalion is formed, which will be on the *fourth* of *July* next. BY ORDER, DANIEL SYMMES, lieutenant and adjutant."

Two excellent reasons, certainly, for postponement. A doubt, however, might naturally arise in the minds of some, myself among the number, whether much progress could be made by the farmers in military science while getting in their crops. Possibly they were taught, like the farmer's son in the "*Poor Gentleman*," who sowed his three acres of wheat before breakfast to the tune of *Belleisle's march*, to mark time in cutting their grain, and keep step with their horses in wagoning it home.

In due season, as appears by "*a Spectator* in the SPY, that the battalion paraded accordingly; that two or three companies on foot were in uniform, and a troop of horse, about thirty in number, *mostly* so also; the whole being reviewed by his excellency William Henry Harrison, governor of the territory," pro tempore.

Thomas Goudy, of Millcreek, at the close of a long advertisement, in which the capacities and facilities of his mill are fully set forth, adds, "as to the despatch of business, I need say no more, than that Mr. Jessup had 3½ bushels corn ground on her in precisely eight minutes. I hope to gain a general custom, but she is absolutely idle for want of work at present."

Who at that time could have contemplated the possibility, within forty years, of this same region between the Miamis,

after supplying a home consumption for citizens and farmers, sending off to New Orleans three hundred thousand barrels flour per annum.

June 18.—"Natchez and New Orleans price current. It may be depended on. Markets very much glutted at Orleans and this place (Natchez.) Whiskey 50 to 60 cts. per gall. Iron 11 dollars per 100. Castings 8 to 9 dollars ditto. Tobacco, ready sale from 9 to 10 dollars per hundred. Flour from 5.50 cts. to 6 dollars per bbl. and very dull sale. Bacon 8 to 10 cts. per lb. Cordage very dull sale—E. Craig just arrived with three boat loads with it. Much complaint of the *scarcity of cash.*"

Again, June 25th, among other prices at Natchez, whiskey is quoted at 5 to 6 bits—62½ to 75 cts.; castings and iron same as last; untarred cordage 18 to 20 cts. per lb.; nails 25 to 33⅓ cts. per lb.; cotton 20 to 21 dollars per hundred.

Many of these articles do not vary much from modern prices. Iron and castings have been reduced one-half by our improved facilities of manufacture and transportation. These were articles which went down the river; we shall presently see the astonishing disparity of prices—past and present—on what was carried up the Ohio.

Cotton was then just becoming an item of produce—the most far-reaching mind, unable to have anticipated its future value to the country—and while it was so far short of an adequate supply to the wants of the people, was not, perhaps, higher in price than might be expected. Cordage was double its present rates. The price of nails—wrought nails, I presume—serves to point out the value of cut nails, an article of such daily use and indispensable necessity, and which, even at their reduction to one-fourth the price quoted here, constitute a heavy share in building expences.

The business of the city appears to have been done principally on Main below Second—then Columbia street, so called from leading to the town of that name,—Front street facing the landing, and Sycamore, a short distance from Front street.

Robert Park—the first hatter in the place—at the corner of Main and Second, the ground now occupied by Bates' drug-store, advertises hats for cash or country produce; buys furs, and wants an apprentice on good terms, which, like others, he prefers to get from the country.

We are all apt to speak of the weather, in comparison of other periods, as the hottest or the coldest we have ever known. What shall we say of the sufferings of the early settlers under what must have been an unprecedented degree of heat here, in June, and uncommon in that month every where.

June 25th.—"We have, within these few days, experienced a greater degree of heat than was ever known in the country. On Thursday, the 20th, the mercury rose to 103 in the shade, four degrees higher than was ever known before; Friday, 21st, 100; Saturday, 22d, 96; Sunday, 23rd, 100; Monday, 24th, 101."

Notices of marriages ran thus in the newspapers:—Married, on the —— January, Mr. Henry ——— to the *amiable* Miss ——; or the *amiable* and *accomplished* Miss ——. This was a form common also in Philadelphia, as I well recollect, about the same period, superceded there as here in the progress of a purer taste.

As an illustration of fashions, I notice at this period advertisements in the Spy of hair-powder, and fair-top boots.

July 4th, 1799, the first recorded celebration in Cincinnati, of our national anniversary:—"The morning being ushered in by a federal salute from Fort Washington, and the 1st battalion Hamilton militia paraded at the muster ground, in the vicinity of this place, they went through the customary evolutions and firings.—As to their performance, we need only refer our readers to the governor's general orders.—After the battalion was dismissed, the governor, the federal officers from Fort Washington, the officers of militia, and a large number of respectable citizens, dined under a bower prepared for that purpose. Capt. Miller having furnished a piece of artillery,

which, with captain Smith's company of militia, accompanied by martial music, made the woods resound to each of the following toasts," &c.

The toasts are in good spirit and taste, but are too long to insert here.

"In the evening, the gentlemen joined a brilliant assembly of ladies, at Mr. Yeatman's, in town; it is impossible to describe the ecstatic pleasure that appeared to be enjoyed by all present," &c.

Then follows the general order, referred to, of the governor, in which he highly compliments the battalion on the ease and exactness of their evolutions and firings; which, he adds, would not discredit regular soldiers. Governor St. Clair—these general orders and other publications being testimony—appears to have understood, with Cromwell before his day, and Napoleon since, both of whom he resembled in his exercise of authority, that the greatest degree of familiarity with the rank and file of the people, is not incompatible with the most arbitrary conduct towards those just below his own degree, in political and social influence.

July 11.—"Thomas Gregg has opened a new tavern in the town of CHELICOTHA, at the sign of the Green Tree. Travellers and others supplyed with every thing necessary for their accommodation—and supplyed for their *journey through the wilderness.*"

The wilderness, I suppose, comprehended the whole country north and west of that place—north to the lakes, and west to the Mississipi.

July 16.—"Advertisement for an apprentice. There is a vacancy at present in the SPY office, for an apprentice to learn the printing business. Any person wishing to learn his son a business which has been the most beneficial to mankind since its discovery, would do well to embrace the present opportunity. A Lad from fourteen to fifteen would meet with generous terms. One from the country would be preferred."

July 23.—A runaway apprentice. Robert M'Gennis ad-

vertises his boy, Philip Drum. A reward of sixpence worth of cucumbers would be given in next December,—when they should have grown, I suppose.

Here is a specimen of the privations and sufferings of the early settlers.

"Captain E. Kibby, who sometime since undertook to cut a road from Port Vincennes to this place, returned on Monday reduced to a perfect skeleton—he had cut the road 70 miles, when by some means he was separated from his men; after hunting several days for them without success, he steered his course this way. He has undergone great hardships, and was obliged to subsist on roots, &c., which he picked up in the woods. Thus far report."

Same date.—Ephraim Morrison, having charged Benjamin Walker with killing or making use of public cattle, and being unable to prove the fact, or satisfied he had no reason to say so, gives what is termed in early times a *libel*, properly a *liebill*, or certificate of having slandered him, in these terms:

"Finding that the Impeachment I have laid in against Benjamin Walker cannot be substantiated with sufficient proof, I do for the future clear and acquit him therefrom; and likewise in the case of Slander, I do consider him clear of either murder or felony in any sense or meaning whatever. Nov. 28, 1798.

EPHRAIM MORRISON."

Dunning advertisements appear in all varieties, and in the usual forms, in new countries. Some are printed upsidedown to attract notice; some coax, and others threaten. Some appeal to a sense of honor or conscience, others to the terrors of the law. Others again regret that the English language has not terms forcible enough to express the urgencies of their case.

July 30.—Obituary of Rev. Peter Wilson—the first clergyman who had settled here—in the second year of his ministry.

We have next,—"A Recipe to make beer from the shells of green peas. Pour six gallons of water on a bushel of pea-shells, and boil the whole until the shells are insipid to the

taste. Pour off the water, which will be very sweet, into a clean tub or keg, and add a pint yeast and two ounces ground ginger. Fermentation will soon take place and the beer be fit for use.

"Beer obtained in this manner is very clear, has a fine amber color, is pungent to the taste and bears a fine bead when poured into a tumbler: is superior to molasses beer and not inferior to mead.

"One bushel of the shells will make several dozen bottles of beer. The beer should be put in strong bottles and the corks secured by wire. If the cellar is not cool the bottles will burst with an explosion, as the author of this communication has experienced.

"The beer distilled yields a spirit of the taste and color of whiskey."

Duns. Aug. 6.—William Austin's *patience being almost* exhausted, calls the attention of those indebted to him &c.

"OBSERVE. The undersigned having a particular call to go to the Atlantic States, requests his customers to pay off, &c. In so doing they will not only be considered *honest men*, but particular friends of their very humble servant,

Aug. 19, 1799. C. AVERY."

It seems by a note, that many of these accounts were of *five years'* standing. Long credits are the besetting sins of an early state of society, which its progress always finds matter both of necessity and interest to correct.

On the 22d of the next month, Mr. Avery again makes his compliments to the reader and his debtors, in the following terms:—

"*My generous friends*,—it may seem like an absurdity to give you another call, to assist me to perform my journey to the Atlantic States. One moment's reflection to men of sense, as I know you all are, will be sufficient to shew you that it is out of my power to bring out *my family* to this place *without a considerable sum of* MONEY, &c.

"GENTLEMEN, you are to say whether I shall go to the At-

lantic States or not. I flatter myself that there is not *one man* among you but what will *exert every nerve* to accomplish my wishes this time. Your distressed friend and very humble servant."

Here is a dun from some meeker and more subdued spirit: "The subscriber requests all persons indebted to him, to call and settle immediately, as he intends to start for the Atlantic States in two weeks. Thomas Frazer. Sept. 13, 1799."

Levi M'Lean, who figures at different periods as jailer, pound-keeper, butcher and constable—four pretty hard-hearted trades—and teacher of vocal music—a softer one—makes his *debut* at this period, in a call on his debtors whom, by way of contrast to the title given by Mr. Avery, he calls "my *un*-generous friends."

But the most pathetic dun is the following.

"Those indebted to Dr. Homes are desired to remit him the sums due—he being confined to jail *deprives him of the pleasure of calling personally* on his friends—they will therefore particularly oblige their unfortunate friend, by complying with this request without loss of time. Hamilton county prison, Oct. 29, 1799."

"Look sharp! last notice. Thomas Thompson. Jan. 15, 1800."

Thomas Frazer, whose courteous notice has been already referred to, complains, February 12, "that little attention has been paid his former notice, and requests all persons indebted to him to come forward before the 10th of March next, as he is going to Pennsylvania."

Feb. 19.—"No mail this week." It seems that the good people of Cincinnati, had received but one mail for the last four weeks. As they had but one newspaper, and that of weekly issue, such frequent failures were of much more importance than our present mail delinquencies, which leave us sometimes three successive days without a mail beyond Wheeling. The disappointments in those days, appear not to have excited as much growling as in ours.

Feb. 19.—Michael Brokaw calls on his debtors for immediate payment *or else!!!*

March 4.—The Rev. James Kemper advertises "his farm of 154 acres at seven dollars per acre." Mr. K. resided on the premises for more than thirty-five years afterwards, and lived to see this ground worth five hundred dollars per acre.

March 12.—The president appoints Charles W. Byrd secretary of the territory of the United States, north-west of the Ohio.

Aug. 27.—We have under this date, a speech delivered by sundry Indian chiefs to major Simeon Kinton—Simon Kenton, doubtless—and published by him to allay apprehensions of Indian troubles in this region.

William and M. Jones advertise:—"That they still carry on the Baking business, and as *flower* is getting cheap, they have enlarged their loaf to four pounds, which is sold at one eighth of a dollar per loaf, or flour pound for pound, payable every three months." O rare and conscientious dealers! a pound of bread for a pound of flour, and at three months' credit, too. What would our friends of the hot oven think of this arrangement now-a-days? What say you, friend Jacob Wolf, would it not be equitable to the public and sufficiently profitable to the baker? As flour is now a cash article, the credit on the bread, however, should be dispensed with. I knew a worthy German in Philadelphia, who had made a fortune by baking for the continental service; he delivered to the commissary bread for flour, pound for pound, saying that no honest man ought to ask more.

Sept. 3.—Details are given of the atrocities of Micajah Harpe and Wiley Harpe, who about this period were the terror of the wilder regions of Kentucky and Tennessee. With the names and career of these land pirates, the public have been rendered familiar by Judge Hall, in his interesting legend of the *Harpe's Head.*

Sep. 10.—"*Notice to smiths.* A blacksmith is very much wanted at Dayton, there being none within 20 miles of the

place, which subjects the inhabitants to great inconvenience. A smith might settle himself to good advantage here," &c.

We have here a specimen of the beginnings of the coffee-house system, as places of refreshment. "Francis Menessier begs leave to inform the public that he has opened a coffee-house at Cincinnati, at the foot of the hill on Main street, where he proposes to retail different kinds of liquors, and all kinds of pastry, &c. He will punctually attend the coffee-house, which will be open from 2 o'clock until 9 P. M. His sign is PEGASUS the *bad poet*, fallen to the ground. Also teaches the French language. School to begin on Monday the 23d inst., at his house: teaching every evening, Saturdays and Sundays excepted," &c.

It is to be hoped his knowledge of the French language was more profound than it appears to have been in mythology, where he is guilty, if not of hypallage, in putting the cart before the horse, at least of mistaking the horse for his rider.

The property "at the foot of the hill," is the lot at the south-west corner of Main and Third streets, on which now stands the banking house of the Life Insurance and Trust Company. This piece of ground, squaring one hundred feet on Main, by two hundred on Third street, was bought by Menessier for an old saddle, worth probably fifteen dollars, a short time previous to this advertisement. About the same time, Mr. Hezekiah Flint paid one hundred and fifty dollars for the lot of similar dimensions, on which he now resides on Walnut below Fourth street. If it be wondered why the Main street property, worth ten times as much as that on Walnut street, should command no more than one tenth the price of the last, thus reducing the Menessier property to one hundredth part of its proportionate value, the only reason that can be given is, that the Main street property was overhung by the abrupt front of the hill, which injured present improvement in that region of the city, and induced the population to spread over the second table, even at a greater distance from the public landing and business streets of the city. The cit-

zens of that day do not appear ever to have contemplated such growth and improvements of the city as to render such a piece of property of much value.

John Kidd commences the baking business in its various branches, in the house, corner of Front and Main streets—now occupied by Holland and Compton as a grocery store.

The legislature of the north-western territory, October 3d, 1799, appointed "Wm. Henry Harrison, Esq. to represent the territory in the congress of the United States."

October 7th.—We have here some insight into Cincinnati prices of that day: Imperial or Gunpowder Tea, $3 per lb.; Hyson, $2 25; Hyson-skin, $1 50; Bohea—a meaner article than the *clover* tea, which, under the name of Pouchong, &c. is now the fashionable article of modern times—at $1 per lb.; loaf sugar, 44 cents; pepper, 75 cts.; allspice, 50 cts. Dear tea-drinking and sweetening in those days.

Thomas Goudy comes out in the dunning line without periphrasis, and much to the point. "All common-place ideas of circumstances is *unnecessary*—the subscriber wants his money—most of it has been due from one to seven years, and all notes or debts not paid by the 15th instant will be put in suit," &c.

Seven years! No wonder he was out of patience.

October 17th.—Wm. M'Farland commences a manufactory of earthenware, probably the first factory of any kind in the place; certainly the first of that description of goods.

Schools appear to have been of early establishment. James White advertises a day and night school. Evening school $2 per quarter, the scholars finding firewood and candles. Writing, arithmetic, &c. taught.—Oct. 21st, 1799.

Menessier's coffee-house takes fire; and Mr. M. returns a card of thanks, in which he recognizes "the fact that none but republicans and Americans could have done so much to save his property: and, to testify his gratitude, stands ready, at any future period, to sacrifice his time, his fortune, and his life, in the cause of humanity," &c.—Nov. 18, 1799.

In the progress of improvement, we now arrive at R. Haughton, who makes his bow to the public as a professor of dancing, "teaches the cotillion, French and English sets, in all the *various* and *ornamental branches*. Also, the most fashionable Scotch reels, and the favorite city cotillions. Commences in the morning, at 10 o'clock. Gentlemen whose occupations will not allow them to attend in the day, taught in the evening, from 7 to 9 o'clock."

Dec. 17.—Great complaints made at this date, as since, of incendiaries being about and at work, firing the town in various places.

The new year's paper opens in mourning and announces the death of General Washington.

"Mourn, Columbia mourn!
Your father, your protector's gone!"

Under same date, the territorial legislature addresses president Adams. In that document is the following significant passage: "To your firmness we attribute the enjoyment of the rich country we now inhabit."

This refers to a piece of secret history connected with the treaty of Paris, in 1782, which is even yet not as extensively known as it should be.

Mr. Oswald, the commissioner appointed on the part of Great Britain to negociate a treaty of peace, proposed, as the basis of limits, to make the Ohio the northern boundary of the United States. Under the representations of the Count de Vergennes, the French minister, by whose judgment the American commissioners, in their instructions, were to be guided, Dr. Franklin acceded to the suggestion. John Adams, however, seconded by Mr. Jay, resisted the proposition, principally on the ground, that the territory north of the river had been conquered by general Clark, in 1778, and was at the time in the occupation of the United States. This, at the time, broke up the conference. Dr. Franklin suggested whether it would not be better to yield that point than fail in making a treaty, so desirable in other respects for America.

Mr Adams, who found himself supported by Mr. Jay, was inflexible. Oswald ascertained, through a third person sent by him for the purpose of sounding Mr. Adams, that Mr. A. had declared his determination to write home, urging on his government to carry on the war so long as they could maintain a single soldier in the field, in preference to accepting such a boundary; and, being under peremptory orders to conclude a treaty at all hazards, and on the best terms possible, Oswald then proposed the line as it now stands.

While full credit is due these statesmen for their patriotism and firmness, it is certain that neither Mr. Adams, nor any other statesman of that day, could have formed any adequate idea of the future importance to the United States of the memorable stand thus taken, or of the incalculable injury which would have resulted, from acceding to the originally proposed limits.

January 15.—No mail this week. This fact is given without note or comment. What would be said in these days to be a whole week without news?

The territorial laws published, and by subscription, being the first volume ever published in this place.

January 28.—No mail this week.

February 5.—Aaron Cherry's advertisement: "Whereas, a certain woman who calls herself Mary, and has for a long time passed as my wife, but who is *not*, as we never were lawfully married, has eloped from my bed and taken with her my property to a considerable amount; I hereby forewarn all persons not to trust her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting." He was determined, I suppose, that she should not make *two bites of* A. CHERRY.

February 1.—A funeral procession in Cincinnati in memory of general Washington. The troops from the garrison at Fort Washington, under captain Miller,—the town military, including a troop of dragoons under command of captain Findlay,—the civil authorities,—and the Masonic Order,—with the community at large,—united in the pageant.

Governor St. Clair delivered an interesting address on the occasion.

Feb. 12.—"A good schoolmaster wanted on the Great Miami. One with a family will be preferred."

March 12.—"We have the pleasure of informing our readers that a post *route* is now established between Louisville, at the falls of the Ohio, and Kaskaskia, to ride once every four weeks. There is also one established between Nashville and Natchez. This will open an easy channel of communication with those remote places, which has heretofore been extremely difficult, particularly from the Atlantic states."

Here follow complaints of husbands against wives, in various forms; and notices not to trust the wife on the husband's account.

Injustice!—"Whereas, my wife Margaret has left my bed and board, &c. DANL. GOBLE."

John Bentley, sergeant 1st regiment U. S. advertises his wife Mary as having not only left his bed and board, without just cause, but also taken up with a fellow named Sylvanus Reynolds, &c.

March 19th.—"Advertising favors must be accompanied with the cash."

An academy commences at Newport, Kentucky, opposite Cincinnati, where, besides the ordinary branches of education, were taught the dead languages, geometry, plain surveying, navigation, astronomy, mensuration, logic, rhetoric, book-keeping, &c.—the elementary studies at eight dollars per annum, the higher branches at one pound—267 cents—per quarter.

March 25.—A dun. "*Take a friend's advice.* M. Brokaw having repeatedly solicited those indebted to me to settle up their accounts, and little or no attention being paid to the same, Now *know all persons whom it may concern*, that unless due attention is paid to the notice, the next will be Hamilton ss."

April 9.—"Owing to the pressing necessity for publishing the laws of the territory, there will no paper be published for

three weeks, &c." This is rather a better excuse than that of the Arkansas editor, who stated that he should attend a great squirrel hunt, and therefore no paper would be issued that week; or of the Alabama editor, who apologised for the non-appearance of his paper, on account of a sudden attack of a severe toothache. N. B. The three weeks stretched from the 9th April to the 28th May, a period of fifty days.

"Notice.—Refrain from Gambling! the vice and immorality bill goes in force on the first of May next."

"April 26th.—*The year* 1800 *has arrived*, and all persons are notified not to deal with or credit my wife Susannah, as I will pay no debts of her contracting. ANDREW WESTFALL."

To such as may not perceive the connection between the new century, and Westfall's paying no more debts on account of his wife Susannah, it may be suggested, that he thought proper, probably, with the new year, and especially with the new century, to turn over a new leaf in the chapter of accounts.

June 18.—"*Advertisement.* The following articles may be had *at the landing place* in Cincinnati, at the most reduced prices, at Mr. Mahoney's boat: Imperial, young hyson, hyson skin and bohea tea; coffee, loaf-sugar, gun-flints, brandy, &c."

25th.—"Nehemiah Hunt gives notice that he shall sell fresh beef at his old shop, on Sycamore street, to those that will favor him with their custom, almost every morning."

The Spy, about this period, publishes from time to time, in the order of occurrence, various testimonies to the merit and honors to the memory of general Washington, offered in France, England, Holland, &c. In that print of the 28th, is the memorial by the society *Felix Meritis*, one of the most distinguished and venerable in Europe, which is very interesting, but too long to transcribe here.

Modern prophecies.—"A child of James Walker, born blind and only five years old, is visited by crowds of people for his great sagacity and foresight. He foretold the yellow fever in New York and Philadelphia last season, and also the

present scarcity of bread in Europe. He says that before the year 1808, the jacobins are to swarm into our country, to overthrow the present government and to put to death the clergy and the religious of both sexes; that having effected this revolution they will then fall out for the supremacy, and finally destroy each other with the sword; after which the present government will be restored and the country flourish for one hundred years."

While we are in the wonders I will extract "a letter from *a very respectable gentleman* at Philadelphia," dated June 6th, 1800.

"We are at present afflicted with a calamity, which, in many respects, is more grievous than the yellow fever. Clouds of locusts infest our unfortunate city in such multitudes as to intercept the light of heaven. The darkness occasioned by these pests, has been so great for the last two days, as to render the aid of candles indispensable to the transaction of business, and to-day the watchmen are lighting their lamps. Nor does the evil end here; the incessant croaking which is kept up by these animals exceeds thunder; a human voice at one yard's distance cannot be heard, and on many occasions we have to communicate with each other by signs. If this intolerable noise continues, divine service will be suspended next Sunday, and I know not when the consequences will terminate. Two ladies of my acquaintance have lost their hearing by it, and the citizens are flying from the town in multitudes. Yours, &c."

It is difficult to believe the writer of this letter to have been sincere in all respects; yet, I well recollect, for I resided in Philadelphia at the time, the alarm and surprise among the ignorant, which attended the visit of these locusts; and the letter, although highly colored in most parts, hardly exaggerates in some of its details. There are features in the letter, however, which must place the writer in the class of which Ferdinand Mendez Pinto was the type, "*a liar of the first magnitude.*"

July 9.—"William Ludlow advertises a farm of between thirty and forty acres, in Springfield township, Hamilton county; in part pay for which he will take a breeding mare, &c."

Much of the early supply of manufactures for city consumption was made in the country. Lyon & Maginnes advertise at their shop, eleven miles out on the Hamilton road, desks, escritoirs, dining-tables, plain and veneered, &c.

A correspondent who deals in statistics of fashion, remarks in the close of his article: "It has been ascertained, that within the last year throughout the United States, from the present fashion of muslin undresses, as many as eighteen ladies have caught fire, and eighteen thousand have caught cold; both classes of accidents terminating in death."

"BEEF! BEEF! David J. Poor informs the inhabitants of this place, that he still carries on the butchering business, &c. He expects his customers to settle up with him every Saturday, to enable him to furnish beef of the first quality, for money is the TRADE that will fetch it. He has also candles for sale."

"'Tis strange, 'tis passing strange, 'tis WONDERFUL. Was taken up FLOATING on the Ohio on Saturday last, *a blacksmith's anvil.* The owner, by proving *its brands* and *earmarks* and paying the charges, may have it again.

July 16, 1800. THOMAS WILLIAMS."

"*Heads up*, SOLDIERS. Those gentlemen who wish to join a volunteer light infantry company, are requested to meet at Mr. Yeatman's tavern, &c."

This was the first organization of a military company in Cincinnati; it was commanded by James Smith, sheriff of the county at the time.

Another dun. "MIND YOUR EYE.—All persons indebted, &c."

An election for seven persons to represent Hamilton county in the general assembly of the territory. Of the seven chosen, the only survivor is Jeremiah Morrow, since governor of Ohio, and now member of congress from the Lebanon district.

Military notice—sunshine soldiers. "In consequence of the rain, the muster, &c., of the Cincinnati light infantry is postponed."

A card from the garrison—no more riding. "A TRUE BILL.—The quarter-master U. S. has been much pestered in the accommodation of the citizens of this place; let them apply in future and they——*shall want.* October 29th."

Richard Haughton, dancing master, re-opens his school in the house of captain Vance; acknowledges past favors during last visit, &c.

A sub-treasurer of olden times. "BE CAUTIOUS.—Our late post-rider has taken a number of due bills, &c. in our names, which he has disposed of; all persons are forewarned from paying any money to the assigns, &c.

CARPENTER & FINDLAY."

Obituary.—"Died on Saturday the 25th October, at his father's on Beaver creek, Mad river settlement, Mr. Edmund Freeman, printer, formerly of this place." Mr. F. was the earliest printer in Cincinnati.

Wm. M'Millan of Cincinnati, chosen by the territorial legislature delegate to congress, for the residue of the term of William H. Harrison, and Paul Fearing for the term of two years next succeeding.

Nov. 19.—Town of Williamsburg, in Clermont county, and its first seat of justice, laid out.

Andrew Dunseth, the first gun-smith here, opens his shop at captain Vance's, on Market street.

Wm. Henry Harrison appointed governor of the territory of Indiana.

The territorial legislature, sitting at Chillicothe, addresses governor St. Clair, whose reply is also published. Of the names which appear to these documents, I notice but one survivor, John Reily, Esq. of Hamilton, who still remains in the full vigor of intellect, and, at a green old age, a resident of Hamilton, Butler county, Ohio. He was clerk to the first legislature of Ohio.

"*To Country Subscribers.*—The printers want some turnips and potatoes, for which a reasonable price will be allowed."

"John C. Winans, lately arrived from Elizabethtown, New Jersey, with a general assortment of medicines, offers his services, &c. He may be found at the Rev. Mr. Kemper's, *Turtle Creek*," &c.

A Dun, of James Conn.—"For those who have ears to hear. Whereas, we did give the SPY notice," &c.

Dec. 27.—Act of the territorial legislature designating the place of holding the general assembly in rotation, at Marietta, Cincinnati, and Chillicothe; the offices of the treasurer, auditor of accounts, &c. to be kept at the town of Cincinnati. Lost on final reading. Ayes—8; nays—10.

"Those gentlemen and ladies who feel disposed to patronize a SINGING SCHOOL, will please to convene at the Court house, to-morrow evening, at candle light. As it is proposed to have singing, they will please bring their books with them." What precious music must have been made, with the various collections that were then in existence, composed, as they doubtless were, of the varieties of "*Musical Harmonies*," that may be found in all new countries, and no half dozen alike.

Notice of meetings for *Nova Cæsarea Lodge*, No. 10, William Stanley, Secretary. This lodge is still in existence.

"A detachment of near 600 federal troops, under the command of lieutenant colonel DAVID STRONG, passed by this place, on Thursday morning last, and put in above the mouth of Mill creek. On Monday, they proceeded for their destination, between Massac and the mouth of the Ohio."

Such a notice seems to mark distinctly the progress of our improvements, which embrace the whole front on the river to Mill creek, not merely as within the limits, but forming the built-up extent of the city.

Dec. 19.—Uriah Gates advertises his wife Rebecca.

Dec. 24.—Governor St. Clair in controversy with Judges

R. J. Meigs and Joseph Gilman, on the extent of his powers and authority; also, with the territorial legislature, on the same subject.

Dec. 21.—It appears, by an advertisement for a deserter from Fort Washington, that lieutenant Peter Shiras commanded the garrison there at that time.

Governor St. Clair, in the exercise of that authority which seems to have known no limits in its exercise but his own pleasure, and found nothing too high for its grasp or too minute to escape its notice, erects the county of Clermont, and fixes the courts of justice at Williamsburg, on the east fork of the Little Miami; and the county of Fairfield, of which he constitutes Lancaster, upon the Hockhocking, the seat of justice.

Sir John Sinclair, well known as one of general Washington's correspondents in England on agricultural subjects, writes to general St. Clair, the letter making its appearance in the SPY, January 14th, 1801, in which he proposes to publish fac simile copies of Washington's letters, for the purpose of erecting a monument to his memory from the proceeds. Solicits general St. Clair's co-operation in the enterprise, and transmits some specimens, &c.

Captain Vance at the recruiting rendezvous, Fort Washington, advertises for soldiers: "an abundant supply of WHISKEY, FOOD and CLOTHING of the *best quality*—TWELVE DOLLARS BOUNTY, and TEN DOLLARS *per month*, with *comfortable quarters* and a LIFE OF EASE," are among the temptations he offers.

Dun.—"*The second part* of AN OLD FARCE. Notwithstanding the frequent notices I have given through the medium of the SPY, for those indebted to me," &c.

"Notice—That we have just arrived from the state of Kentucky, and commenced making Earthen ware, at the house of Wm. M'Farland, where *people* may be supplied with WARE of the best quality, and on the easiest terms," &c.

"*Feb.* 4th. JAMES AND ROBERT CALDWELL."

More Swartwouting. Feb 11.—"Nothing wonderful! Mr. Adams, our post-rider, has ran away and left us destitute of one. We hope to supply his place," &c.

Satisfactory explanation and gentlemanly acknowledgment: "*To all whom it may concern.* Be it remembered that I, Richard Downes, having reported that John Smith, of Columbia, did, in the course of last summer, pass a number of bank notes, with an intention of deception, and fraud. These are to certify, that as I never heard any thing alleged to the disadvantage of Mr. Smith's character, by others, in the above affair, and as I never knew any thing myself of it, or discovered any thing in the conduct of Mr. Smith to justify the calumny—that slanderous report is unfounded and unjust, and which I foolishly published at the instance of one of Mr. Smith's inveterate enemies, as I am willing to declare on oath whenever I am called on. Witness my hand, this first day of February, 1801." *John Smith* appears every where and all times a perfect scape-goat, as respects character.

Feb. 18.—"Prices current at Natchez, December 13. Cotton, 22 to 24 dollars per 100. Tobacco, 3 to 4 dolls. ditto. Castings, 10 cts. lb. Bar iron, 10 to 12½. Bacon, 10 to 11. Pork, per bbl. 12 to 14 dolls. Flour, 12 dolls. Whiskey, per gall. 62 cts. Lime, per bushel, 50 cts. Unshelled corn, 50 cts per bushel." Intelligence from Natchez in *seventy days*, appears, as considered the *latest* advices. The subject of building large vessels to take the produce of the country to New Orleans, much agitated here at this time.

At last the community begins to complain of mail failures.

"There has been repeated failures of the mail of late, by which every source of information was dried up. It is thought this neglect is owing to some of the riders between Pittsburg and Muskingum. Wherever it is, it is unsufferable and ought to be looked into."

Many years ago, I kept the post-office at a village in Pennsylvania on one of the great routes. A cross-route connected several other country places with the main thoroughfare,

which it intersected at my office. I observed that the mail-rider, a chap of perhaps fourteen, was very irregular in his hours of getting in from the upper route, varying as much as six hours in a route of sixty-six miles. One morning I asked him: "What brings you in so early from Newcastle?"—Newcastle was considerably off the direct course, in the line of the cross-route.—"I yankeed them," was his reply, with a knowing grin. "What do you mean?" said I, sharply. "Why, I skipped them, sir. It takes too long to call there every time, and *I ginerally yankees* them *once a month*, and they *stand that like lambs!*"

So long as our ancestors were not *yankeed* more than once a month, they appear, also, to have stood it like lambs; and it seems, that it was only after being without mails for successive weeks, they could be provoked into complaint.

The following appears to be, in 1801, the list of townships in the county of Hamilton: Columbia, Cincinnati, *Southbend*, Miami, Anderson, Colerain, *Fairfield*, Springfield, *Dayton*, *Franklin*, *Ohio*, *Deerfield* and *St. Clair*. Southbend was probably the present Delhi and Storrs. I have no means of identifying the others—some of them have probably been set off into new counties.

General St. Clair reappointed by president Adams, governor of the north-western territory.

"Advertisement. Much wanted by the subscriber. Good cows, proof whiskey, well cured bacon, and wheat, &c. No time is to be lost. March 4, 1801.

"JOHN CLEVES SYMMES."

We have now the subject of steam-boats on the western waters, first brought before the community here.

"PUBLIC UTILITY. A COMPANY of persons having, at considerable expense of time and trouble, recently invented a machine capable of propelling a boat against stream with considerable velocity, by the power of steam or *elastic vapor*, and entertaining the opinion, that if reduced to practice, great advantages must flow from it to the country, as it

will afford a regular and easy conveyance, for property down the various navigable rivers, and a safe and speedy return, either in specie, or the produce of the country below; take the liberty of soliciting the aid of the public, the better to enable them to carry into effect an invention which promises to be of so general utility.

"Nor is the invention confined to boats alone; it is equally applicable to mills, and other mechanical works. It is the wish of many of the respectable inhabitants of the county, that those persons who feel a disposition to patronize the above undertaking, will please to meet on Friday evening, the 26th inst., at Mr. Yeatman's in this place, at 6 o'clock, P. M. They will then have an opportunity to judge of the propriety of the undertaking, and to offer to it that aid which it may be found to merit."

This is a very remarkable document, and serves to shew, that ten or twelve years before Fulton directed his views to the navigation of the Ohio and Mississipi by steam-boats, the whole project was already a familiar one to the citizens of Cincinnati, and if not carried into effect, was no doubt owing to the want of capital, a want which, in every stage of our improvement, has been felt, and to which alone it is owing, among other things, that this place has not been—years since—the largest manufacturing point in the United States.

Contract advertised for a new court-house, of brick or stone. The old one was of logs, on the west side of Main, near Fifth, receding about twenty feet from the line of Main street.

"NOTICE. As the subscriber intends leaving this place for Natchez very soon, he requests all those who have had deeds recorded in his office, to call on Mr. Yeatman, and pay the recorder's fees. *Mr. Yeatman will transact the business of the recorder's office in future.* O. M. SPENCER."

What a prophetic spirit was displayed in this notice. Forty years have since passed away and Griffin Yeatman is still at his post, and may yet for years "in future, transact the business of the recorder's office. Of those who held office,

few men have discharged its obligations and duties with as much fidelity and ability.

Letters from William M'Millan, delegate in congress from the north-west territory, to his constituents. There can be no doubt that Mr. M'Millan was the master-spirit of the place, at that day, and a man who would have been a distinguished member of society any where. It is impossible to contemplate his career and character, without being deeply impressed with his great superiority over every one around him, even of the influential men of the day, and there were men of as high character and abilities in Cincinnati, in those days, as at present. He was lost to the community at the age of forty-four—just in the meridian of his course—and left vacant an orbit of usefulness and influence here in the community, in which no one since has been found worthy to move.

The republicans met on the 20th March, at Mr. Menessier's hotel, to celebrate the election to the presidency of Mr. Jefferson. "*Citizen* John Cleves Symmes" in the chair. Of the proceedings, I have only room for a brief extract.

5th toast. "The late Mr. Washington. May his memory and time prove co-eval. *(The company wept and wiped their eyes.)* Air, *dead march.*"

Among other goods advertised, I notice muslinets, japaned muslins, princes' rib, lappets, thicksets, corduroy, paper hats, durants, moreens, calimancos, chittabully baftas, humhums, pullicats, seersuckers, madrapores, and other curiosities.

Steam-boat navigation once more.

"TO THE PUBLIC. We, the subscribers, Samuel Heighway and John Pool, at the request of a number of gentlemen, who have expressed a wish for the bringing into effect *a mechanical project, constructed for the propelling of boats against the stream of rivers, tides and currents, by the power of* STEAM, *or* ELASTIC VAPOR, of which we are proprietors, propose bringing it into immediate use, by the aid of voluntary subscriptions, from those public spirited persons who may feel disposed to patronize so important a discovery.

From every probable calculation, the commodities of trade may be conveyed to and from any place of inland situation, at one third of the expense which the same service can possibly be done for, by the tedious method at present pursued. The excellency of the construction is such, that it will very little incommode the stowage of the vessel, as it will not occupy more than one tenth part thereof, and may be purchased by traders in general, at the moderate sum of about seven hundred dollars. It is equally applicable to mills in dry seasons, when the water is insufficient, by supplying it. Anticipating the many advantages which the western country will derive from the discovery, if reduced to practice, it is particularly recommended by several gentlemen, as above, to the attention of the public, to give it that sanction and support which they think it merits.

"We are willing to bring the invention into complete effect, at our own expense and risque, provided it meets with due encouragement.

"————, is appointed a trustee, in whose hands the subscription papers for————will be lodged, to become payable only on our invention succeeding, and the boat actually performing a voyage from New Orleans to Cincinnati—on failure, the subscriptions to be void.

SAMUEL HEIGHWAY.
JOHN POOL."

April 15.—"No mail again for two weeks, &c."; great dissatisfaction, and with good cause.

A few pages back we had "*nothing wonderful;*" we have now by way of contrast—

"SOMETHING WONDERFUL.—This is to give notice that my wife ELIZABETH HILDERBRAND, hath eloped from my bed and board, and hath taken up with a certain JACOB GRIMM. Therefore I forewarn all persons, &c.

LAURENCE HILDERBRAND."

"FOR SALE—*a good chunk of a plough horse, price* 25 *dollars.*" Bigger, I suppose, than the celebrated piece of chalk.

The first sea vessel from above Cincinnati passed down, April 27th, 1801. "Anchored off this place on Monday afternoon, the brig St. Clair, commodore Whipple commander, of one hundred tons burthen. She was built at Marietta, and is allowed by good judges to be well built, and a handsome vessel. She is completely rigged and ready for sea—her cargo is the produce of the country—she is bound for some of the West India islands.

"On her arrival the banks were crowded with people, all eager to view this pleasing presage of the future greatness of our infant country. This is the first vessel which has descended the Ohio equipped for sea."

May 6th.—No mails for two weeks.

Census of Hamilton county—embracing the country from the river Ohio to the northern boundary line of the state, then territory; and from the Scioto to the Indiana territorial line:

	Males.	*Females.*
Whites under ten years	3,273	3,090
from ten to sixteen	1,335	1,165
from sixteen to twenty-six	1,502	1,297
from twenty-six to forty-five	1,251	954
from forty-five and upwards	480	344
Whole population		14,691.

"Number of inhabitants in the town of Lexington, agreeably to the late census:—Whites, 1,333; free colored, 23; slaves, 439. Total, 1795." Nearly four times the then population of Cincinnati.

William McMillan, delegate for the new territory, returns to his constituents. A public dinner given, in testimony of respect for his character and services.

Violent storm of hail. May 27th.

"On Monday last, this town and neighborhood was visited with a dreadful hail-storm, accompanied by a heavy torrent of rain. Many of the lumps of ice, which were found after the rain had subsided, and, of course, must have lost considera-

bly from the time they fell, weighed upwards of an ounce. We have not heard from the country, whether any or what damage has been done to the grain in the ground; but in town the gardens are considerably injured, and 1,924 panes of glass have been broke."

Ship-building was not confined to the enterprising citizens of Marietta, as may be seen by the following extract:

"Elizabethtown, Allegheny county, Penn'a.—Was safely launched at this ship-yard, yesterday, April 23d, the schooner MONONGAHELA FARMER, burthen upwards of 90 tons. She is built of the best materials—white oak and black walnut, strong, and of elegant construction; her bottom plank large two-inch oak, and her deck two-inch yellow pine. She is now riding in the stream, opposite this town, where she takes in a cargo of superfine flour, with which, in a few days, she will drop down to Pittsburg, and from thence proceed to New Orleans, where she will be completely rigged and fitted for sea, having on board all the necessary blocks, and a complete suit of sails, together with two extra lofty sails, two anchors, and two cables. It is probable that the owners might be induced to sell the vessel and cargo at New Orleans, if a generous price should be offered, before her rigging is set up. Any who would wish to purchase, would do well to apply to John Walker, supercargo, on board."

"NOTICE.—Will be offered for sale on Saturday, the 23d instant, at four o'clock, at Griffin Yeatman's tavern, THE BUILDING OF A MARKET-HOUSE, in the town of CINCINNATI; the under story to be built of stone and lime, and the upper story to be built of wood, and will be sold separate," &c.

July 1.—No SPY published for the last three weeks, for want of paper. The hail-storm—already noticed, May 27th—extended to Lexington, Ky. in which neighborhood the hail fell the size of goose eggs, and, as may be supposed, did great damage.

Advertisements are continually appearing for schoolmas-

ters, to go into the interior—to Deerfield, Great Miami, Dayton, &c.

A printer's celebration of the 4th of July, by himself, *for want of company*. I extract the 9th and 12th toasts:—

9th.—"My *ninety-five* subscribers, who withdrew their subscriptions, because I dared to think not exactly as *they* thought. May they remember that "every difference of opinion is not a difference in principle."

12th.—"MYSELF,—may the man who takes my *paper*, and won't pay me for it, never have money to buy a paper, nor a friend to lend him one; may he remain as ignorant as that man down yonder, on Bennet's creek, who *never knew there was an Indian war*."

A correspondent complains, May 20th, of women bringing children to church, and neglecting to carry them out when they cry. "Nothing," he remarks, "is more disagreeable, to either speaker or hearer, than the bawling of children; but some persons will hear the sermon, even though it should be at the expense of every other person present. It would be well, also, if persons were to leave off *hammering on frying-pans*, during divine service."

The second census of the United States taken. The population of the north-western territory ascertained to be 45,028 whites, 337 free colored—total, 45,365 souls.

Charles Faran advertises for cooper-stuff. "Whiskey-barrel staves to be 32 inches long, 5 inches in breadth, clear of tap, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch on the heart side; heading 19 inches long, $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches broad, clear of tap, $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch on the tap side. READY MONEY given for the above, at 4 shillings and 8 pence—$62\frac{1}{2}$ cents—per hundred of five-score and twelve.—July 1, 1801."

Competition, it seems, brings down the price of well water, as in the case of other things. June 2—appear two rival advertisements of *well-water*, for four dollars per annum to subscribers, payable quarterly, in advance.

"*Nothing strange or new.*—I have again commenced the BUTCHERING business, at the corner of Sycamore and Second

street, where I expect to keep a constant supply of FRESH MEAT, throughout the season. N. HUNT."

The Fourth of July celebrated by one party at Yeatman's, and by another, in republican simplicity, at a spring, on the bank of the Ohio, just above Deer creek bridge—a broad rock serving as a table. *Citizen* John Cleves Symmes, being chosen president, and *citizen* doctor William Goforth, vice president of the day.

9th toast.—"Reformation to backsliding whigs, and humility to aristocrats."

16th.—"The PRESS and its *martyr*, *Duane*. May some angel, in Jefferson's form, knock off his fetters, and open his prison doors."

"*A new road to Chelicotha.*—The public is informed, that a new road is laid out and opened, twelve to fifteen feet wide, from Deerfield to Chelicotha; those who have travelled it, gave a very favorable account of it, as being on good ground, no swamps, and but few hills. The distance is about forty miles from Deerfield to Greenfield, and twenty-seven miles from Greenfield to Chelicotha; there is several settlements on the road, that travellers may be accommodated."

"The honorable brigadier general WILKINSON arrived at Fort Washington, on Sunday last, from Pittsburg; and, on Monday, proceeded down the river."

"The president of the United States has been pleased to appoint general James Findlay, of Cincinnati, marshal of and for the district of Ohio; and William McMillan, Esq. attorney for the United States, in the same district." These were the first incumbents to those offices in this state—then territory.

A Dun. "*The Last Request.*—All persons indebted to the subscriber are once more requested, &c. Those indebted for a longer period than three months, need not apply for further credit, &c.—Cincinnati, July 18th. D. CONNER & Co."

"A CAUTION.—Whereas, my wife Margaret Payne has separated herself from me, and has wholly denied ever living

with me, without any reason or provocation, but by the advice of malicious persons, as I expect, I do, therefore, forewarn, &c. LARKIN PAYNE."

"Now in the press, and for sale at this office, to-morrow, price 25 cents, a pamphlet, entitled, *The Little Book: The Arcanum Opened, containing the fundamentals of the pure and most ancient theology—The Urim, or Halcyon Cabala, containing the platform of the spiritual tabernacle rebuilt, composed of one grand substantive—and Seven excellent Topics, in opposition to spurious Christianity. A liberal* deduction will be made to those who take a quantity. *** *No trust.* August 19."

It appears singular, that the first book published in Cincinnati, should be law, and the second divinity.

"Wanted, at the SPY office, a few fresh cucumbers."

Henry Furry advertises a large quantity of excellent rye whiskey and peach brandy, which will be bartered for horses, &c.

About this time, our great staple—the hog—enters into advertisements.

"For sale—a quantity of GOOD BACON. Inquire at the office."

A correspondence, published in the SPY, August 26th, between Elijah H. Backus, of Marietta, and the celebrated Dr. Timothy Dwight, on the subject of a copper coin, found on the bank of the Little Miami river, at the depth of four feet from the surface of the earth. Dr. Dwight is "satisfied that the characters thereon are of the *Zend* or old *Persian* writing." These letters are interesting to the general reader, as well as the antiquarian, but are entirely too long for these pages.

August 26.—"A very remarkable fish, and without scales, taken on the Licking, and brought over to Cincinnati."

Obituary of General Benedict Arnold, September 2.

September 19.—"Important discovery. American cantharides. Dr. Shelton has discovered a species of *bug*, which

abound in potato-patches, having all the virtues of the Spanish, which cost twenty dollars per pound, while more of these *American cantharides* may be obtained, than will be wanted for domestic use, with no expense and little trouble."

I doubt these bugs were all *hum-bugs*.

Cincinnati, it seems, was not alone in its early estimate of the importance of steam-boats to the navigation of the west.

"Lexington, August 11, 1801.—On Thursday last, Mr. Edward West exhibited, to the citizens of this place, a specimen of a boat worked by steam, *applied to oars;* the application is simple, and, from the opinion of good judges, will be of great benefit in navigating the Mississipi and Ohio rivers. Mr. West intends to apply for a patent for this discovery."

We have, September 9th, in an advertisement, some further light on Cincinnati prices of 1801:—Salt, $2 per bushel; saltpetre, 37½ cents per pound; powder, 75 cents; lard, 12½ cts.; tar, per gallon, 50 cts. For READY MONEY only.

I notice two remarkable and characteristic sayings of general Washington, well worthy of being on more durable record, than in the pages either of the *Spy*, or "*Cincinnati in* 1841."

"To be *just*, one must sometimes refuse to be *generous*."

"To dive deep into a merchant's ledger, is a sure sign of a *failing fortune*, or a *callous conscience*."

September 30.—A town meeting called, "to take into consideration the propriety of having the town incorporated, at Mr. Yeatman's tavern, this evening."

The Cincinnati theatre, and Cincinnati races, appear for the first time, and both at one date.—September 30, 1801. A well-matched pair.

A Dun. "*To subscribers.*—Wanted immediately, A QUANTITY OF CASH, for which receipts will be given, and credits entered at the highest price. Enquire of Carpenter & Findlay, Spy office. October 10, 1801."

"*Infallible cure for films on the eyes, and blood-shot eyes.*—Drop in each eye of the patient, on his going to bed, two

or three head-lice. They will not occasion more pain than an eye-stone, but will so gorge themselves with the film, or blood-shots, that, in the morning, they will be discharged dead from the eye. Let this be repeated a few times, and the cure will be perfected. ☞Despise not this LOUSY remedy. It is invaluable to those that need it."

It is remarkable, with how much *sang froid* it seems taken for granted, in this recipe, that the lice may be readily found, when wanted.

"Emigration of squirrels. For a week or ten days past, there has been an astonishing emigration of squirrels from the Kentucky side to this territory. So great is the number, that between this and Columbia, as many as five hundred a day have been killed of those crossing the river, and it is presumed that not more than one in every four that crosses is caught. It is probable they came a considerable distance. A correspondent suggests, from their moving northward, that this portends a very mild winter, as the squirrels would probably go south, if they expected a hard one."

Sept. 23.—"A silver mine, situated at a convenient distance from the Ohio, has been lately discovered, and purchased by a society of gentlemen of this town, which greatly exceeds in riches any hitherto known, the quantity of silver in the ore being nearly one-sixteenth."

"Account of the mammoth cheese sent by the ladies of Cheshire, Massachusetts, through the Rev. John Leland, to president Jefferson, weighing fourteen hundred pounds. The milk of seven hundred cows at one milking contributed to make this cheese, which bore the motto "*Rebellion to tyrants is obedience to God.*" This article measured thirteen feet in circumference, was eighteen inches thick, and commanded an offer of five hundred dollars for it when it reached New York, on its way to Washington.

Levi McLean advertises his singing school, one dollar for thirteen nights, or two dollars per quarter; subscribers to find their own wood and candles.

Prices current at Natchez, September 28th, published November 14th, as the latest advices. "Cotton, cwt. 21 dollars; salt pork, bbl. 13 dollars; flour, bbl. 8 dollars; whiskey per gallon 75 cts.; corn, bushel 1 dollar; lime, bushel 75 cts.; bacon, lb. 12½ cts; nails, lb. 25 cts.; bar-iron, cwt. $14.50; castings, lb. 12 cts."

Proposals made to kill beef cattle, the butcher to receive for his share the "*fifth quarter.*" For the information of those who do not know of more than four quarters to a bullock, it may be well to state, that the fifth and most valuable quarter is the *hide and tallow.*

EXPORTS down the Mississipi agreeably to the custom-house books, Loftus' Heights, from January 1, to June 30, in four hundred and fifty flat boats, twenty-six keel boats, and seven large canoes:

Flour	93,033 bbls.	Cordage	196,000 lbs.
Tobacco	882 hhds.	Whiskey	565 bbls.
Peltry	45 packs.	Peach-brandy	29 bbls.
Do.	1,980 lbs.	Cider	30 bbls.
Bear-skins	657	Beer	71 bbls.
Deer-skins	5347	Iron	1,770 lbs.
Do.	25,000 lbs.	Nails	112 bbls.
Pig-lead	56,900 lbs.	Lard	94 bbls.
Hemp	30 bales.	Butter	44 kegs.
Do.	22,746 lbs.	Cotton	4,154 bales.
Bacon	57,692 lbs.	Window-glass	22 boxes.
Pork	680 bbls.	Onions	30 bbls.
Beef	43 bbls.	Soap	26 boxes.
Apples	2,340 bbls.	Mill-stones	10 pair.

Two schooners and one brig built on the Ohio. *Custom House, Loftus' Heights, July* 1, 1801.

Governor St. Clair makes his speech to the territorial legislature, convened at Chillicothe, November 26, 1801. I regret the difficulty of giving any idea of it by extract, so as to show with what high handed authority he *reigned* over the territory of Ohio. In the document he tells the members very plainly, that they denied him time last session, to examine the

bills presented for his signature; and that this time, however anxious they may be for adjournment, until he has leisure to examine and consider their acts, they must be *content to remain in session*, and wait his readiness. The legislature to whom he thus speaks, were among the first men of that day in Ohio; of whom I notice as survivors, governor Morrow and judge Burnet.

December 19.—The legislature passes a bill to remove the seat of government from Chillicothe to Cincinnati.—Yeas 12, nays 8.

The theatre being in pecuniary difficulties, two measures are adopted to relieve it, to wit: to call on all the subscribers to advance twenty-five cents on each ticket—season tickets I suppose—and sacrifice on a few by selling them, for that night only, at fifty cents each.

George Fithian notifies his debtors, that "those who do not pay him within thirty days will be sued without respect to *intimate friends, for* CHARITY *begins at* HOME."

David J. Poor, who has already figured in my extracts, addresses the public in the following notice. "*A warning to women.*—Whereas I have this day caught WILLIAM GRIFFIN and RACHEL my wife in the very act of ADULTRY, I therefore forewarn all persons of trusting or harboring her, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date."

Little Turtle, the Indian chief commanding in the battles with generals Harmar, St. Clair and Wayne, passes through Pittsburg, accompanied by other chiefs, December 3rd, on their way to visit the president. He is pronounced "to be a man of much discernment and intelligence, judging by his looks."

Several fires having lately occurred, a public meeting is called to take measures for procuring a fire engine.

Joseph M'Henry, the first flour inspector here, is appointed to that office.

"Analyses, from the National Intelligencer, of Mr. Jefferson's temporary appointments, during the recess of congress, and now proposed as permanent appointments.

"Seventeen cases of resignation, declining to accept promotion, or of death.

"Two of expiration of their commission, not re-appointed.

"Twenty-one of vacancies left unfilled by the former administration, mostly consulships, &c.

"Twenty-one of midnight appointments, to wit: made in the last days of Mr. Adams' being in office.

"Six of restorations to office which they had held before.

"Twelve of removals for misconduct or revolutionary toryism.

"Four of district attorneys and marshals removed, and republicans substituted, as a protection for republican citizens against the federalism of the courts.

"Five of removals, to give to those who have been systematically excluded, some share in the administration of the government.

"Two of removals on grounds of special propriety. In all ninety."

The Spy alternates frequently, about this time, between a medium and a demy sheet, as the regular supply of printing paper gives way or holds out; the paper on which it is printed, being no larger than the penny papers of this city, and of a color which defies simile.

March 6, 1802.—Samuel C. Vance lays out the town of Lawrenceburg; a few lots are set apart as donatives to industrious mechanics, &c.

A town library company formed, Lewis Kerr, librarian.

Joseph Blew advertises his wife—"*Hannah Blew off for the second time*, without any provocation, in any possible shape whatever."

March 13.—The earliest insurance company in the west, established at Lexington, Kentucky.

Natchez prices current of February 8th.—"Corn, 75 cts. per bushel. Cordage, 20 cts. per lb. Flour, 8 dollars per bbl. Whiskey, dull, 75 cts."

Address of "*Little Turtle*," the Indian chief, to president

Jefferson, on being presented to him. It should have been extracted here but for its great length. Every line manifests that his genius as a statesman, was as remarkable as his military talent and conduct. He tells the president distinctly, that nothing can be done for the Indians, until the sale of whisky is prohibited among them by the whites; "that his people are not wanting in industry, but that the introduction of this fatal poison keeps them poor," &c.

Electioneering makes its appearance, the charter election being at hand. Levi M'Lean is a candidate for constable, and addresses "*the free and candid* electors of the town of Cincinnati."

"Prices current at New Orleans, January 26, 1802.—Cotton, 27 to 28 dollars per cwt., expected to fall. Sugar, 7 to 8 cts. per lb. Indigo, 175 cts. per lb. Flour, 4 dollars per bbl. Castings and Hardware, assorted, no sales at present. Ginghams, a very great drug. Fine blue, black, brown and mixed cloths, 150 cts. to 2$ per yard, not too stout. Sheet-iron, scarce. Russia Iron, saleable. Cheese, a great drug. London Porter, much in demand. Claret, very abundant,—large quantities from Bordeaux, selling at 30 dollars per cask."

Election, on the first Monday in April, of town officers. Samuel Stitt, and Isaac Anderson, two of the town trustees, are the only survivors at this time.

April 17.—An Indian killed on the Ohio, below the Great Miami, near Isaac Mills's residence

"A MAMMOTH EGG EATER.—Some days since, William M'Coy, one of the *sovereign people*, upon a wager, swallowed forty-two EGGS, together with the SHELLS, in ten minutes. Query. At how many swallows could he make way with the mammoth cheese"?

A match.—In the year 1808, John Moss, now one of the richest merchants in Philadelphia, on a wager, after making his regular supper, ate three dozen hard-boiled eggs.

Town of Jefferson, eight miles above the mouth of Whitewater, laid out.

Act, to enable the people of the eastern division of the north-west territory to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state—Ohio—into the Union, on an equal footing with the original states,—passed.

James Wilson posts a military officer in the following terms:—"The treatment that I received on the 6th inst., from captain Cornelius Lyman, of the 2nd United States regiment of infantry, together with the subsequent conduct, authorise me thus publicly to declare him, a RASCAL, a LYAR and a COWARD."

Obituary of Mrs. Martha Washington. She died, May 22d, 1802, after seventeen days' illness. One half-column of the SPY, containing the details, shrouded in mourning.

Andrew Jackson—*Old Hickory*—advertises his negro slave, *George*, as having eloped from his plantation on Cumberland river—Fifty dollars reward. April 26th, 1802.

The brig Eliza Green, arrives at Louisville from Marietta, and the ship Muskingum, of the same place, expected to arrive there the same evening. "From the low state of the water at present, we are sorry to say, it is impossible for either vessel to pass the falls."

"Died, July 6th, general DANIEL MORGAN, at his house in Winchester, Virginia, at an advanced age."

The earliest school for young ladies:—"Mrs. Williams begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Cincinnati, that she intends opening a school in the house of Mr. Newman, saddler, for young ladies, on the following terms: reading, 250 cents; reading and sewing, $3; reading, sewing, and writing, 350 cents per quarter."

No callisthenics, or working chenille, or Poonah painting in those days.

"Propositions to be submitted to the inhabitants of the town of Cincinnati, when met at the court-house, or place of holding the court, on Saturday, the 14th instant, at 2 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of voting money for the use of the town:—

1. For 6 ladders	12	dollars.
2. For 6 fire-hooks	12	do.
3. For seal for corporation	5	do.
4. For a blank-book to record ordinances	8	do.
5. For a blank-book to record minutes in	5	do.
6. For paper, quills, inkpowder, &c.	4	do.
Total	46	dolls."

The milling business appears to have taken a start. "From the 16th of February to the 16th of May—three months—Major McHenry inspected 4,457 barrels of flour," all exported hence.

Illustration of the value of cash in those days: "For sale—The Laws of the Territory; one dollar and fifty cents cash, two dollars if charged."

"Dissolution.—The partnership between the subscriber and his wife Alice has been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons, &c. ANDREW BRANNON."

Next week, we have—

"*The other side of the story.*—Whereas, Andrew Brannon has advertised the public not to credit me on his account, it becomes my duty to state, that I have never yet stood in need of his credit. When I married him, it was in hopes of a home for my old age, which is fast approaching; but how have I been disappointed! He has lived off my means, refused to contribute to my expenses, and treated me with great unkindness. I leave this fellow to his own reflections, confident, if he is not lost to every sense of feeling, they will be a sufficient punishment for his conduct to me.

ALICE GLEN."

Here are peaches, to read of which, alone, is enough, even at this lapse of time, to make the mouth water:—

Sept. 11.—"*Uncommon*—There is in the garden of colonel John Armstrong, in Columbia, a peach tree on which there is fruit nearly as big as a half-bushel, and would weigh, it is supposed, from twenty to twenty-five pounds."

My extracts close with the third volume of the Spy. That press continued to exist, under various enlargements and improvements, until it assumed, in 1814, the name of the Cincinnati Republican, which title it still bears.

Joseph Carpenter, the publisher and editor of the *Spy*, was from Massachusetts; he came here at an early period, and at various intervals afterwards, held offices of honor and profit, in the gift, both of the people, and the public authorities. He commanded a company during the last war with Great Britain, and served in the campaign of 1813, under general Harrison. He died under the severe privations and sufferings endured in a forced march to Fort St. Mary's, in mid-winter, and was buried in this city, with whose early history his name must ever be connected, with appropriate military honors, and an unprecedented attendance of the citizens at the grave.

The generation, whose brief and simple annals have been recorded in the last forty pages, with the exception of a few individuals scattered here and there, some forty or fifty in Cincinnati, and perhaps as many more dispersed still further west, have passed away from the memory, or the knowledge of those who now figure on the busy stage of life, and must, in due season, vacate also their places in society. But Cincinnati—then a humble village of a few hundred inhabitants—still remains; and, like some petty rivulet whose progress we follow until we perceive it swelling and deepening into a large stream, which gives promise, in its further course, to become a mighty and magnificent river, we behold it already a city of fifty thousand inhabitants—more people than, forty years ago, were found in the whole state of Ohio—every year becoming more central to the mass of population of the United States, and destined to become one of the largest and most important cities, if not the metropolis, of this great republic.

PIONEER SKETCHES.

THE following narrative, from the pen of John Cleves Symmes, the original patentee of the Miami purchase, written within six months of the landing of the Cincinnati pioneers, and now published for the first time, will, in no ordinary degree, gratify the curiosity its title serves to excite. Such graphic sketches, from one who may be justly termed *the patriarch of the Miami wilderness*, written at the time, and on the spot, to which the events of the narrative refer, are singularly interesting. The whole epistle, in its various incidents, forms a synopsis of western pioneer toils, privations, sufferings, dangers, and adventures. Judge Symmes wrote this letter to one of his partners—colonel Jonathan Dayton, of New Jersey—and it is just such a communication as might be expected, from an intelligent man to his correspondent. Some of his anticipations—such as the value of the Miami river, for purposes of commerce, and the consequent importance of his town of Northbend—have failed; but it must be remembered, that no one, at that period, could have contemplated that mighty change, under the influence of steam navigation, which has contributed to build up every point of consequence in the west. Nor could any one in those days have looked forward to the system of canals, and McAdam roads, which brings the produce of the valley of the great Miami more cheaply, speedily, and regularly to the Ohio river by land, than it could ever have been taken by water. But contemplate him in his intercourse with the Indians; he appears the WILLIAM PENN of the west, disposed to conciliate their

favor, by doing them justice on all occasions, and incurring the displeasure of a portion of our own community, because he preferred living with them as friends than as enemies. Contemplate him as the COLUMBUS of the woods, exploring a new world in the wilderness, and controlling all the difficulties of his situation, surrounded as he was by intractable and discontented spirits, and without any resources but his own indomitable energies. All these men had enemies in the indolent, the unprincipled, and the corrupt, with whom they were surrounded; but later generations have rendered due honors to their memory: and *John Cleves Symmes* may safely trust his reputation with posterity to receive the same measure of retributive justice.

North Bend, May 18, 19 and 20, 1789.

DEAR SIR—I am sure that you begin to be impatient to hear from Miami. I shall, therefore, give you a short history of my efforts to carry into effect what I had promised before I left New Jersey, in the settling of this purchase. In doing this, I have not succeeded fully to my expectation; but I am very far from despairing. Whether I was premature and rash in the attempt of so considerable a purchase and settlement, or have not made my calculations on well-founded principles, or whether it is, that I have those who endeavor to defeat my views, either from interested or envious motives, I know not; but certain it is, that I have had the mortification to conflict not only with those from whose malevolent disposition I had no right to expect any thing better, but from those in office and power, unexpected obstructions have been thrown in my way. And though I have not been actually hindered from a settlement by the United States troops, yet very small has been the support which I have hitherto received. At Muskingum, I believe, from two to three hundred men are stationed, though that post is not to be named, in point of danger, with the Miami settlement. On the other hand, one ensign, (Luce,) and seventeen rank and file, are all the guards that are al-

lowed me at present, for the protection and defence of this *slaughter-house*, as some in this country, (Kentucky,) are pleased to term the Miami purchase, on which are three settlements, now becoming somewhat considerable, and would have been important beyond my former most sanguine expectations, had I been properly aided, as promised, with troops of the United States, last summer; and permitted to have made my lodgement in September last, when I first explored the purchase. Those with you, certainly, must have a predilection in favor of the Ohio company's settlement, or they surely would order a more equal chance on the score of defence. At the city of Marietta, they had more than a year the start of the Miami settlers; of course they are much more able to repel an attack, not only from their superior numbers, but from their mode of settlement, on the New England plan of connected towns or villages; the settlers with them being restrained by their directors, who will not allow them land whereon to settle at pleasure. The different method adopted for settling Miami, puts it in the power of every purchaser to choose his ground, and convert the same into a station, village, or town, at pleasure; and nothing controls him but the fear of Indians. Therefore, whenever ten or twelve men will agree to form a station, it is certainly done. This desultory way of settling will soon carry many through the purchase, if the savages do not frustrate them. Encouragements are given, at every man's will, to settlers, and they bid on each other, in order to make their own post the more secure. The treaty at Muskingum, being procrastinated in the manner it was to mid-winter, defeated my intentions of settling so soon as I had proposed. However, I ordered a few surveyors to proceed from Limestone to Miami, in order to traverse the two Miamis as high as they could. Mr. Stites came down with the few surveyors to the Little Miami, being the nearest post of the purchase; and Stites having a great desire to plant himself down there, two or three block-houses were erected, in November last, at that place, which Stites now

calls Columbia. I tarried myself still at Limestone, where I had provided a tolerable house of my own, in which I supposed the coming spring would find me; as I could get no encouragement from governor St. Clair of a favorable conclusion of the treaty, nor from general Harmer of any assistance of troops. But, on the 12th of December, if I rightly recollect, captain Kearsey arrived at Limestone, with forty-five rank and file. He was ordered down the Ohio, to protect Mr. Ludlow in surveying that river to Scioto. From Scioto general Harmer directed him to go to Miami, if a settlement was there begun, and protect the settlement with his company of soldiers through the winter. I now had a few troops at Limestone, where they were of much more detriment than use, as captain Kearsey had left Muskingum with only a supply of provisions sufficient while Mr. Ludlow might be meandering the river, and barely bring him from Scioto to Miami, or at farthest to the falls of the Ohio. Mr. Williams, one of the contractors, was at the falls at the time Kearsey was detached, and general Harmer expected that he would soon be coming up the river; wherefore the general wrote a letter and committed it to my care, directing Mr. Williams to take the necessary measures for supplying Kearsey's company at Miami, where the general expected him to winter. But, unfortunately, Mr. Williams had passed Limestone, on his way up the Ohio, some days before the general's letter reached me. No alternative was now left me, but to let captain Kearsey pass on down to the garrison at the falls of Ohio, or to be at the expense, in the first instance, of furnishing his company with provisions through the winter.

I did then hope that, on Mr. Williams' arrival at Muskingum, and reporting to the general that he had not received his orders at Limestone, to provide Kearsey with provisions, that general Harmer would have despatched immediate supplies to Kearsey, especially as I wrote by Mr. Williams to the general, that the settlement of Miami certainly would be carried into effect on the arrival of troops; and that I had already directed

the surveyors to proceed to business. These hopes induced me to detain Kearsey, and take upon myself the burthen of supplying his company, a task almost impracticable at that season of the year, when the roads, (bad at the best,) were scarcely any more passable from Lexington to Limestone, about seventy miles; and the amazing emigration into Kentucky had stripped all the country round Limestone of every kind of provisions in such a manner that nothing could be bought in that neighborhood, under three times the Lexington price for the same article. As to flour, it is chiefly brought down the Ohio from the Monongahela, and other rivers in the country round Pittsburg. And this prospect was very small, as the ice was now running very considerably in the Ohio. I had provided about three thousand weight of flour, and one thousand five hundred weight of pork, for my own family, and to assist the surveyors occasionally, when they could not otherwise provide for themselves. These stores I was obliged to open to Kearsey. At my instance, a sergeant with eighteen men were detached to the assistance of captain Stites and the surveyors, in order to support the station. These were furnished at once with fifty days' rations. About two weeks after, some settlers coming down the river, desirous of planting themselves at the old fort at Miami, I prevailed with captain Kearsey to send another sergeant with twelve men as an escort for them. These took off the residue of my stores; nor had I enough for their rations any length of time. But one of the men who came down as a settler assured me, that the soldiers who went with him should not want; he being well supplied with flour and corn, which he had in his boat. As for meat, I knew no place where that article of the wild kind, could be procured with more ease and plenty than at Miami. This detachment did not succeed like the former. Soon after they sailed from Limestone, the weather grew amazingly cold, and the Ohio froze to that degree, that I feared that the party would get froze fast in the river before they reached Miami. They, however, gained Columbia, where

they made a stop, intending to proceed to the old fort without much loss of time. But the floating ice which they had run clear of while they kept under weigh, soon came down upon them, and forced their boats from the shore, first carrying away the broadside of one of them; with much difficulty it was that any of the stock of the settlers in that boat was saved. Many creatures were drowned, and most of the provisions of the settlers who had undertaken to supply the party were lost entirely. This broke up the intended lodgement at the old fort.

In the mean time, I had several expresses sent me from Mr. Stites, informing me that the Indians came frequently in at his block-houses, expressing great desires to see me, who, they understood, was coming to live in the Miami country; and they wished to live in peace and friendship with their new white brothers. This the Indians had done previous to any pacific conclusions come into at the treaty of Muskingum. The measures which the Indians took to introduce themselves at the block-house were a little dangerous and singular. They had first espied captain Stites's boats lying at the bank of the river, opposite the block-house, as they have since informed me. On holding a council at their hunting camp, which was about six miles north-west of the Ohio, they concluded to introduce themselves to our acquaintance rather as friends than as enemies. To this they were wholly encouraged by the lenity which had been shown by me to one of their camps on the Great Miami, in September last, which adventure I have already communicated. They had with them a white man, by the name of George, who was a good interpreter of their language; he had been ten or twelve years a prisoner with them, yet spoke the English language very well. George was therefore sent down to the block-house, as near as he and one Indian dare to go, and hallooed to our people, who were at work at their fortifications. George called out, in English, for some of them to come to him; but those who heard him supposed him to be one of their own party,

and paid no regard to George's call. At length, one answered, in a blackguarding manner, asking him why he did not come to them, if he had any thing to say? This induced George and his companion to retreat again to their camp. The next step was in this sort: six of them, armed and mounted on horseback, made towards the block-house, in order to take a prisoner. They soon fell in with the fresh trace of three of the surveyors' hands, who were out a hunting. They rode down the trail, and came up with the three men, who first fled at the sight of the Indians, but soon found it impossible to escape; when they prepared to make resistance. Robert Hamson and Joseph Cox, of Sussex county, New Jersey, were two of them. On Hamson's presenting his rifle at the foremost Indian, the Indian took off his cap, trailing his gun, and holding out his right hand: while George called to the white men not to fire upon them, for they were friends, and did not wish to hurt them; begging to be led by them to the block-house. This was agreed to, and the whole nine came in together to captain Stites. This was so unexpected a visit from the Indians that the people at the block-house were much at a loss in what point of view to consider it. Some thought the Indians came in only as spies, to view their strength; others thought more favorably, and believed the Indians sincere in their peaceable professions. A few days' acquaintance discarded the fears of the former, and the white and red people began to form a sociable neighborhood: our hunters frequently taking shelter for the night at the Indian camps; and the Indians, with their squaws, spending whole days and nights at the block-house, regaling themselves with whiskey. This important piece of information captain Stites communicated, as I before observed, to me at Limestone, by two messengers sent on foot up the banks of the Ohio.

The want of supplies, both for myself and captain Kearsey, prevented my falling down the river, as my only resource was, what I could draw in small quantities, at an enormous price, from the small country round Limestone, and now and

then a barrel or so of flour out of some boat which came down with settlers and landed at that place. I waited in this disagreeable situation, every day expecting the arrival of a boat loaded with flour, purposely for me, which I had engaged to be delivered by Christmas; or for a boat of supplies which I expected would be sent down from general Harmer, or the contractors, on Mr. Williams' arrival at Muskingum.

On the 24th of December last, colonel Patterson, of Lexington, who is concerned with Mr. Denman in the section at the mouth of Licking river, sailed from Limestone, in company with Mr. Tuttle, captain Henry, Mr. Ludlow, and about twelve others, in order to form a station and lay out a town opposite Licking. They suffered much from the inclemency of the weather and floating ice, which filled the Ohio from shore to shore. Perseverance, however, triumphing over difficulty, they landed safe on a most delightful high bank of the Ohio, where they founded the town of Losantiville, which populates considerably; but would have been much more important by this time, if colonel Patterson or Mr. Denman had resided in the town. Colonel Patterson tarried about one month at Losantiville, and returned to Lexington.

Mean time, I got fresh information from captain Stites, of the impatience of the Indians to see me; they beginning to upbraid him with amusing them with falsehoods, in telling them that I should soon be there, and would supply them with the articles of trade which they wanted. Fearing the Indians would go off in disgust, I was determined to put all at stake, destitute as I was of provisions for my own people and captain Kearsey's company. And, after collecting with much difficulty a small supply of flour and salt, on the 29th of January, I embarked with my family and furniture—captain Kearsey and the remainder of his men going along with me. This season was remarkable for the amazing high fresh which was in the Ohio, being several feet higher than had been known since the white people had introduced themselves into Kentucky.

I embarked with the bow of my boat even with the high bank on which my house, at that place, is built. When we arrived at Columbia, I found the place deluged in water; but one house on a higher spot of ground escaped. The soldiers had been driven from the ground-floor of their block-house into the loft, and from the loft into a boat which they had wisely preserved from the destruction of the previous ice, and the then raging torrent of the Ohio; we tarried but one night, and proceeded to Losantiville; there the water began to ebb, though the town had suffered nothing from the fresh. On the second of February, I fell down to this place, whence I now write. From the time of my first arrival in September last, I had remained in a great degree ignorant of the plot of ground at the old fort. I had been but once on the spot; and then expecting so soon to return to Miami, did not inform myself fully of the ground proposed for the city. Through the winter, I had been frequently told that the point overflowed.

Finding Columbia under water, I did not think it proper to go as far down as the old fort, before I had informed myself whether the ground was eligible for a town or not. This, together with two other considerations, viz.: first, that of being more in the way of the surveyors, who could not have access to me, but at the trouble of walking ten miles farther, in going down into the neck of land on which the old fort stands, and returning to the body of their work, than they otherwise would have occasion to do, if I landed here: the other, which in reality was the principal, was this; from the river, elevated as I was in my boat, by the height of the water, I could observe that the river hills appeared to fall away, in such a manner, that no considerable rise appeared between the Ohio and the Great Miami. I knew the distance across the neck did not much, if any, exceed a mile to the Great Miami, and flattered myself with the prospect of finding a good tract of ground, extending from river to river, on which the city might be built with more propriety, than it would be to crowd it so far down in the point, from the body of the country round it. I was,

for these reasons, determined to make my first lodgement in the most northerly bend of the river, where the distance is the least, and the lands the lowest, over to the Miami; when I arrived at the place, the banks were inviting from their secure appearance from the then fresh in the Ohio. We landed about three of the clock in the afternoon, with captain Kearsey and his whole company, which had joined him at Columbia. That afternoon, we raised what in this country is called a camp, by setting two forks of saplings in the ground, a ridge-pole across, and leaning boat-boards, which I had brought from Limestone, one end on the ground and the other against the ridge-pole: enclosing one end of the camp, and leaving the other open to the weather for a door, where our fire was made to fence against the cold, which was now very intense. In this hut I lived six weeks, before I was able to erect myself a log-house, and cover it, so as to get into the same with my family and property. Captain Kearsey and his company landed with me at this place, though he urged to go to the old fort; and ever afterwards seemed displeased that I would go no further down the river. The next day after I landed, I sent captain Henry and Daniel Symmes, to examine the ground over to the Great Miami; they reported, that the neck of land was considerably broken with hills and small streams of water, in such a manner as to forbid the laying out of the city from the Ohio to that river. A few days after, captain Kearsey, captain Henry and myself, went down in a small boat to the old fort, about four miles below, in order to explore the point on which it had been proposed to lay off the city. The river by this time had fallen about fifteen feet; but the cold had spread a mantle of ice, six inches thick, over all the back waters while at their height, which had closed so firmly round the trees on the low bottoms of the country along the river side, as to hang like canopies projecting from the trees, for four or five feet distance. These exact marks pointed out to me, without any possible mistake, the degrees to which the lowlands had been overflowed at that point. I found that the fine large bottom

of land lying quite down in the point, had been all covered to the depth of many feet, as a great part thereof was still under water. I went over from the old fort to the pond on Miami, and examined the whole point downwards; but am obliged to own that I was exceedingly disappointed in the plat which we had intended for a city. I enclose you a map, particularly of that part, that the proprietors may be made the more sensible of the quality of the ground, which to me appeared beyond dispute, altogether ineligible. Being now quite at a loss where to lay out the city, as I had been twice disappointed, I resolved, therefore, without more loss of time, to lay out a number of house-lots in order to form a village on the spot where we were; the ground being very proper for a project of that kind on a small scale. Forty-eight lots of one acre each were accordingly laid off, every other one of which I proposed to give away, retaining one for each proprietor, upon condition only of the donees building immediately thereon. These twenty-four donation lots were soon taken up, and further applications being made, I have extended the village up and down the Ohio, until it forms a front one mile and an half on the river; in which are more than one hundred lots; on forty of which, observing the order of every other lot, there is a comfortable log-cabin built and covered with shingles or clapboards, and other houses are still on hand, so that there remain not three donation lots unappropriated. This village I have called Northbend, from its being situated in the most northerly bend of the Ohio, that there is between the Muskingum and the Mississipi. Northbend being so well improved by the buildings already erected and making, and fresh applications every few days, being made to me for house-lots, I was induced to lay off another village, about seven miles up the Ohio from Northbend, being one mile in front on the river. The ground was very eligible for the purpose, and I would have continued farther up and down the river, but was confined between two reserved sections. This village I call Southbend, from its being contiguous to the most southerly point of land in the

purchase. In this village several houses are almost finished, and others begun; and I make no doubt that the whole of the donation lots will soon be occupied, if we remain in safety.

I have not as yet been able to make a decisive choice of a plat for the city, though I have found two pieces of ground, both eligible for a city; but not upon the present plan of a regular square: on both a town must, if built, be thrown into an oblong of six blocks or squares by four. One of these plats lies east of this about three miles, on the Ohio, a little above Muddy creek; the other lies north about the same distance, on the bank of the Great Miami, in a large bend of the river, which you will observe on the map, about twelve miles up the Miami from its mouth. It is a question of no little moment and difficulty to determine which of these spots are preferable, in point of local situation. I know that, at first thought, most men will decide in favor of that on the Ohio; from the supposition that the Ohio will command more trade and business than the Miami. I will readily grant that more trade will be passing up and down the Ohio, and many more boats constantly plying on a river which is eleven hundred miles in length. But some objections arise to this spot, notwithstanding. You must know, sir, that a *number* of towns are building on the banks of the Ohio, from Pittsburg to Louisville, and even further down the river; every one of these will be aiming at some importance. When a boat is freighted at any of the upper towns on the Ohio, unless the merchants in our city will give the Orleans price, or near it, for their produce or cargo, the merchants of the upper towns will not fail to proceed down the river to the highest market. And as merchants will be strewed all along the Ohio, they will have the same advantage of navigation in all respects with ours. But a more important objection lies to this spot on the Ohio, from its distance from the Great Miami. The extent of country spreading for many miles on both sides of the Great Miami, is, beyond all dispute, equal, I believe superior, in point of soil, water and timber, to any tract of equal contents to be found

in the United States. From this Egypt on Miami, in a very few years, will be poured down its stream to the Ohio, the products of the country from two hundred miles above the mouth of the Great Miami, which may be principally collected at a trading town low down the banks of that river; here, no rival city or town can divide the trade of the river. The body of the Miami settlers will have their communications up and down the Great Miami, both for imports and exports. They cannot work their corn and flour boats eight or nine miles up the Ohio, from the mouth of the Great Miami, should the city be built above Muddy creek. But were it built on the Miami, the settlers throughout the purchase would find it very convenient. At Northbend a sufficient number of merchants may, and no doubt will settle, so as to command all the share of trade on the Ohio; half an hour's gallop of three miles brings you to the city plat on the Miami. One mile's portage is all the space that lies between the Miami and Northbend; and I have already marked out a road across, which is not only tolerable, but exceedingly good, if you make allowance for the hills which it winds through; then two miles by water up the Miami brings heavy articles from the Ohio to the city. The farmers, to come only down the Great Miami to the city plat on that river, and return with their boats freighted, will save them each trip several days, which they must lose if they have to double the point and climb the Ohio to Muddy creek. I know well that the point itself would do best of all, with regard to trade, were there to be found an eligible spot for the city; but this I pronounce very impracticable, unless you raise her, like Venice, out of the water, or get on the hills with the town. There is only ground for one street between the hill and wet land, and this is hardly half a mile in length. A small village is all that I can flatter myself with at the point, if we allow more of a lot than barely to set a house on. It is true, a few industrious families there situated may do much business in the trading line, when they have stock; and perhaps it will do well to

lay out a village there of about forty-eight or fifty lots; but this I submit to the proprietors' pleasure, begging leave to make one observation only on the subject. Broken and hilly as the neck of land is, from the Northbend to the point, it beggars all description in point of excellence of soil and the wild grass with which it is so luxuriantly clothed. The contents of the neck I suppose to be about three thousand acres; one mile of fence secures it against all manner of tame stock; of this three thousand acres not less than one thousand is first rate meadow land; about another third is quite capable of tillage, and level enough for plowing; the remainder is heavily timbered, but of the richer growths, not so proper for rails as fuel; yet even this least valuable third part is now, and forever will be, clad with the richest pastures of wild and tame grass; the latter is gaining very fast at the point round the old fort; the genuine spear grass stood there last September as high as a man's waist.

These favorable properties attending the neck induces me to wish that the whole may be reserved as a common manor for the proprietors, under such regulations as shall be liberal for the encouragement of strangers who come to settle in the reserved township. Montauk point, on Long Island, invaluable as it has always been to the inhabitants of East Hampton, may be in a few years rivalled, in many respects, by Miami point. As a pasture for feeding cattle and horses, as a common field either for mowing or plowing, its worth to those who may hereafter purchase shares therein will be great indeed, as one mile of fence will be their whole expense of securing its products. My voice is, therefore, loud for its being converted into a manor for the general good; but I submit it to the proprietors, and shall obey their pleasure. The quality of the lands throughout the reserved township is exceeding good; and though they are, (excepting a few bottoms,) generally more or less hilly, yet I have not seen fifty acres together, of the most broken of this township, on which an industrious man could not get a comfortable living. I have caused

the whole of the township and fraction to be surveyed; and again split the sections east of the path from this to Miami into half miles, and caused a stake to be well set in the ground every forty poles at every corner. This prepares the work for a division of lots into ten, thirty and sixty acres, to each proprietor and purchaser, in proportion as he makes himself interested.

The suspense I am in touching the city plat embarrasses me a little, with regard to the laying out of the one hundred acre lots, for so I call (though not properly) the ten, thirty, and sixty acre lots. The ten acres I shall throw round the villages and city in the nearest manner I can; they are already laid out round Northbend, the thirty comes next, and the sixty farthest off. I shall not be too impatient to lay off the thirty acre lots, unless they may be more wanted than at present. The house lots and the ten acre lots are as much as any of the settlers can cultivate this season; and I shall wait in hopes that some of the proprietors ere long will come out to my assistance, with fresh instructions for me. As it is uncertain where the city will be built, and whether the point may be reserved for the purpose of a manor or not, I shall be cautious how I set apart particular lots of land until these matters are settled by the proprietors.

There is another question relative to the villages which I have laid out that I would be glad to have resolved: this is, whether I may sell the proprietors' every other lot or not? If my advice may have any weight with the gentlemen proprietors, when they meet, it is this: let the owner of each propriety empower some person to elect one lot in each village for the proprietor, and suffer the other lots to be sold at a certain moderate price. It will encourage emigrants to settle among us. Many come here who had rather pay for a lot in the middle of the village, than accept of one gratis at either of the extremities of the town. I have been prevailed upon already to sell one, at half a joe, to a valuable citizen, rather than lose him; and there are several others who propose purchasing, if I will sell at that price. I know that three pounds

is too small a sum to sell these acre lots at; but I am obliged to be all things, on the score of indulgence, lest I may discourage the settlement, which would be truly grasping at the shadow and losing the substance.

Amazing has been the pains which many in Kentucky have taken to prejudice strangers against the Miami settlement. The cause has principally been owing to the piques of disappointment.

Last September many land jobbers from Kentucky, came into the purchase and applied for lands, and actually pointed out on paper where they wished to take them. I gave them time to the first of November to make payment for one half; and to the present month of May for the other half. The surveying and registering fees were to be paid at the time of the first half. Some of them agreed to give an advanced price in consideration that I would wait till May, come twelve months, for the purchase money. This I was content to do on their paying the surveying fees by the first of November, and allowing interest on the principal sum until paid. After this, the greater part of them deserted me when about forty miles up the Miami, where I had ventured on their promises to escort me down that river, meandering its courses; which so disobliged me that I have been very indifferent ever since, whether one of them came into the purchase or not, as I found them very ungovernable and seditious; not to be awed or persuaded. To the disobedience of these men, I impute the death of poor Filson, who had no rest afterwards while with me for fear of the Indians, and at length, attempting to escape to the body of men I had left on the Ohio, he was destroyed by the savages. These pretending purchasers, neglecting to pay me one farthing until January, and the surveying business suffering greatly by the want of the fees, I was induced to publish an advertisement in the Lexington Gazette, requiring of all those purchasers, payment of the surveying fees by the first of February, and of one half of the purchase money by the first of March, and the residue by the first of May, ensuing;

or I should consider all negotiations for land void, wherein they did not comply herewith, or give the advanced price on a longer credit. Very few, indeed, have complied; the others have endeavored to asperse my character, and throw the reasons of their noncompliance on me. But, let the world judge whether it is even probable that they had either intention or ability to accomplish the payment for seventeen townships, the contents of what they had dexterously located, as they called it, in the space of a very few days. The truth is, making a few exceptions of very worthy characters from the district of Kentucky, the most of them had no other views than speculation, as appeared soon after their return home; from their selling to their neighbors the privilege of taking a part of what they had located, and becoming accountable to me for the purchase money. Finding themselves disappointed in their views, and no longer able to prosecute their plans of selling what they never had an intention of making their own, and driving the same game they have long followed in Kentucky, many have vented their spleen in abuses and calumnies, both of me and of the country within the purchase; endeavoring to prevent every person they can from coming to Miami. At Limestone they assert with an air of assurance, that the Miami country is despicable, that many of the inhabitants are killed, the settlers all fled who have escaped the tomahawk, adjuring those bound to the falls of Ohio, not to call at the Miamis, for that they would certainly be destroyed by the Indians. With these falsehoods, they have terrified about thirty families, who had come down the river with a design of settling at Miami, and prevailed with them to land at Limestone, and go into Kentucky. But, however, they are not able to frustrate the settlement altogether. Every week, almost every day, some people arrive at one or other of our towns, and become purchasers and settlers. And I trust that the effect of their malevolence will very soon vanish like a fog. Many persons who have been with us, made purchases, built houses, and are fully satisfied and much pleased

with the country, have returned and are still returning every day to their several homes, in all parts of the country west, as well as east, of the Allegheny mountains, with a view of returning to the Miamis in the fall, with their families and effects. These will sufficiently refute all the evil reports that are spread abroad, of the country, and make the truth of the matter clear to the world. I do myself the honor, herewith to transmit to you a map of the purchase, as high as our surveyors have hitherto been able to traverse the two Miami rivers, and extend the meridian lines north into the heart of the country. By this survey, which has been done by gentlemen sworn to survey with accuracy and truth, you will see how the two Miamis approach each other; nor need I observe, that so far from there being any overplus land within the limits of my first contract, the truth is, that I shall want some hundred thousand acres, to make up the complement of one million. Hence all will perceive the impropriety of pushing matters so very hastily, and taking for granted, without giving time for investigation, that there is twice as much land between the Miamis, as in fact there is. I shall draw no comments, and only beg permission to say, that if Mr. Stites is ousted of the settlement he has made with great danger and difficulty, at the mouth of the Little Miami, it cannot be either politic or just.

The business of surveying has been carried on with great spirit and enterprise, by the young gentlemen who have been employed in that service. They plunged into the woods in mid-winter, when the snow was considerably deep on the ground and the cold very severe; nor were these inconveniences all which they suffered: the stock of flour which I purposely provided for them, in the fall of the last year, was appropriated to the use of captain Kearsey's company, nor was it possible to replace it at any rate. The surveyors, therefore, and their attendants, were put to great shifts for bread. Many had their limbs frost-bitten, but none lost their lives by any hardships, except Noah Badgley, of Westfield, in New Jersey; a very worthy young man, who had been for some time an in-

dustrious citizen of Losantiville. This young gentleman was induced to repair to Kentucky for a supply of bread-corn; he, with three other inhabitants of the same town with him, embarked in a canoe with their provisions, near Bourbon, on Licking river, when the water was high and the weather cold. They proceeded down the river for many miles, when coming into a very difficult place, where the stream broke off into several very crooked channels, the canoe was driven against drift logs and trees with such violence as to overset her. The four men saved themselves from the water by climbing on a tree, one of them soon swam out and escaped; Mr. Badgley next attempted to cross the stream by swimming, but was so rapidly hurried down the current that he was not able to gain the shore, and perished. The remaining two men continued on the tree for three days and nights—as one of them informed me—before they were taken off by the people who were following them down the river to Losantiville.

I will now, sir, resume the subject of the Indians, who had been so long impatient to see me at Miami. On my arrival at Miami I found no Indians at that place; they were all out at their camp, about six miles off, and I could not then tarry for an interview. A few days after my arrival at Northbend, I had occasion to send my nephew to Columbia in a keel boat; with him, George, the interpreter, and an old Shawanese called captain Fig, came down to me. Two days after, several more Shawanese Indians and some squaws came down by land; and in a few days following, arrived a Shawanese chief with another man of that nation. The chief communicated to me their wishes to be on friendly terms, signifying that it would be very much to their advantage to have free intercourse with us, and exchange their peltries for the articles which they much wanted. To this you will suppose I readily agreed. The chief (the others sitting around him,) wished to be informed how far I was supported by the United States, and whether the thirteen fires had sent me hither. I answered them in the affirmative, and spread before them the thirteen fires, which I

had in a flag then in my camp. I pointed to the troops in uniform—then on parade—and informed the chief, that these were the warriors which the thirteen fires kept in constant pay to avenge their quarrels, and that though the United States were desirous of peace with them, yet they were able to chastise any aggressor who should dare to offend them; and to demonstrate this, I showed them the seal of my commission, on which the American arms were impressed, observing, that while the eagle held a branch of the tree, as an emblem of peace, in one claw, she had strong and sharp arrows in the other, which denoted her power to punish her enemies. The chief, who observed the device of the seal, with great attention, replied by the interpreter, that, "he could not see any intimation of peace from the attitude the eagle was in, having her wings spread as in flight, when folding her wings denoted rest and peace. That he could not understand how the branch of a tree could be considered as a pacific emblem, for rods designed for correction were always taken from the boughs of trees. That to him the eagle appeared, from her bearing a large whip in one claw, and such a number of arrows in the other, and in full career of flight, to be wholly bent on war and mischief." I need not repeat to you my arguments to convince him of his mistake; but I at length succeeded, and he appeared entirely satisfied of the friendship of congelis (for so they pronounced congress,) to the red people. Captain Blackbird—for so the chief was called—assured me, that I need be under no apprehensions of mischief from the Shawanese nation. He even asked me permission, to come down with his tribe and settle on a prairie or plain in the purchase, about thirty miles from this place up the Great Miami, which I assented to. After they had sold to me all their furs and skins, which were several hundred, and almost stripped me of all the linen and cloth that I had brought out for the use of the surveyors and my workmen, which almost ruined me as to those articles, so much were wanted, and having lived chiefly at my expense (nor was it a very small one, as they had whis-

key at their pleasure gratis,) for about four weeks, they took leave in a most friendly manner, promising to return to Northbend again by the third new moon, which is already some days past. Those Indians which had continued in the neighborhood of Columbia all this while, moved off about the same time; not without being somewhat offended by the treatment they met with from the traders who came down the Ohio with whiskey and some other articles. They had sold the Indians whiskey that had frozen in the cask, before they reached their camp; they made an Indian pay for a rifle gun thirty, the Indians say forty, buck-skins, which they value at one dollar each, besides a horse of fifteen pounds price. A worthless gunsmith, who undertook to put a new chop—worth one and six pence—for the flint, to the cock of an Indian's rifle, made the Indian leave two bucks for the work, before he would undertake it; another Indian calling for the gun, was forced to pay two bucks more before the smith would give up the gun. This ill usage the Indians complained of very much to me; the consequence was, that in a short time after the Indians left Columbia, several of the horses were stolen from that place; and it was not long before another attempt was made on their horses, and some more carried off; again, a third time, horses were stolen from Columbia, when a party under the command of lieutenant Bailey went in pursuit of the felons. They followed the trail of the horses about eighty miles, and came up with fresh signs of Indians being very near. Mr. Flinn went forward in order to reconnoitre and make discoveries. He soon espied an Indian camp, as he thought, and creeping out softly to inform himself more particularly, he did not perceive three Indians that were as softly creeping behind him, until one of them clapped him on the shoulder, crying out, *yo ho! yo ho!* Flinn looking round, not a little dismayed to see himself a prisoner, yielded without resistance. They led him to their camp, the Indians setting their guns, together with Flinn's, beside a tree. No interpreter being present, they could not converse together. They

had not stood long at the Indian camp, before Mr. Flinn observed one of them go to some tugs—so they called straps made of raw hide—and supposing they intended to bind him therewith, conscious of his own agility, he sprang from them and made his escape; they did not fire at him. Returning to his party, with whom, seizing five horses belonging to the Indians, they made precipitately for Columbia, and came in safe with only the loss of Flinn's gun. They had not been long at Columbia, before the same party of Indians (Wyandots) came there with their squaws, bringing Flinn's gun, and requested of Mr. Stites the horses which had been taken from them by lieutenant Bailey and party; assuring Mr. Stites, that they were innocent of the robbery of those horses previously taken from Columbia. Several of the Indians were of those who had been formerly at Columbia. The matter was soon compromised, and the horses restored. One of those Indians, a Wyandot chief, demanded of Mr. Stites twenty dollars, which colonel Morgan, on his way to Mississipi, had promised should be paid to him, for his trouble in carrying letters from Little Miami to Muskingum and Sandusky. He promised the Indian forty dollars; but a Mr. Magee at Sandusky had paid him twenty, and he now came down to Miami for the other twenty. Mr. Stites brought the Wyandot chief to me, on the 30th of April. I endeavored to show him, that for what colonel Morgan had promised him I was not accountable. I gave him a new calico shirt, telling him, by the interpreter, that as he had worn out his shirt in colonel Morgan's service, I would replace it with a new one. He seemed dissatisfied that he was not likely to get his twenty dollars, and could not be made otherwise sensible, but that what one white owed an Indian, every white man was bound to pay until the debt was discharged. I informed him that I could not part with money; he replied that he would take the value thereof in whiskey, which I agreed to give him whenever he might call for the same. He had left his horses at Columbia, and came down by water with Mr. Stites. On his return to that

place, they freighted their horses with whiskey, and set out for their towns, leaving behind the whiskey I told him I would pay for colonel Morgan: since which I have not heard one syllable from them. About three weeks previous to this transaction, as several parties of surveyors were surveying in the neighborhood of Mad river, Mr. John Mills, with his party, as they were rising out of their camp early one morning, were fired upon by a party of Indians, three or four in number; two men, Mr. Holman, of Kentucky, and Mr. Wells, of Delaware state, were killed; Mr. Mills, with three others, escaped unhurt. This is the only instance wherein violence has been done by the Indians to any man in the purchase, since the death of Mr Filson, in September last. It remains yet unknown to us, of what tribe they were who fired on Mr. Mills. The Indians who came in after that tragedy, pretended to be entirely innocent and ignorant of the murders. Some of the settlers at Columbia, were for detaining a few of the Indians, until the rest would bring in the offenders: but I thought this measure not warrantable and forbade it. Our living hitherto in the friendly manner we have with the Indians, has excited the jealousy and ill will of many of our neighbors on the Kentucky side of the Ohio, and some even threaten to cross the river, and put every Indian to death which they find on the Miami purchase: this, however, I believe is only a threat, and will not be executed. I am very sorry, that the people of Kentucky cannot enjoy equal peace and quiet from the savages; perhaps if they would act as moderately towards them, they might live in as much safety as the people of this purchase. As to the quality of soil throughout the purchase, it is generally good, with very few exceptions. The military range is held to be equal, if not better, land, than any range in the tract. There are very few hills after one leaves those of the Ohio, but large bodies of meadow land of excellent quality in many places. It is generally very well watered, as you will perceive by the map, not a stream being laid down therein but what the surveyors noted down under oath in their field books, as they ran the

lines. A variety of stone is met with in the purchase, such as millstone rock, limestone, and a gray stone, flat and well formed for building. The timber is in many parts excellent, in some others but indifferent, owing to the soils being too rich. This may seem a paradox to you; but in this country, on the richest soil grows the least useful timber. But what I call the beauty of the country is, the many prairies which lie in the neighborhood of Mad river. These are at once, without labor, proper for plowing or mowing. Mad river itself is a natural curiosity, about six poles wide on an average, and very deep, gliding along with the utmost rapidity; its waters are beautifully clear and deep, but confined for the most part within its banks. What can give its current such velocity in the midst of so level a country, is matter of astonishment to all who behold it. Some of the surveyors and others, who went out about three weeks ago, returned lately to this place and reported to me, that they had explored the country as high as the tenth range; that it was a most agreeable country and tract of land from one Miami to the other, interspersed with the plats of old Indian towns, and fine streams of water proper for mill building; and that the head branches of the Little Miami were nearly run down by them, being nothing larger than good mill-streams. As to the latitude and climate, I find that we are situate half a degree more northerly than I had imagined, being in 38° 30′ north; I am fully of opinion that the climate is a healthy one; there has been no complaint of agues or fever since the first lodgment was made in November last; very little stagnant water is to be met with, and where the land is a little wet, it may be drained without difficulty.

I now, sir, beg leave to ask why it is that we are so neglected on the score of troops, at the settlements on the Miami purchase? Is it a matter of no moment to the United States, whether we are saved or destroyed by the savages? It is true the Indians have hitherto been unexpectedly pacific, but who can vouch for a continuance of peace. They are a subtile enemy, and all their boasted friendship may be only to learn our

numbers, and what state of defence we are in. The Shawanese nation (and they are nearest to us) would not treat with governor St. Clair, at Muskingum; and why should they refuse him peace, and observe it with us? There are several companies of troops at Muskingum, even so many that all the surveyors of the Ohio company have always been escorted with a guard: what guards have the Miami surveyors had? nothing more than their own vigilance and courage to carry them into the very midst of danger. When general Harmar was so kind as to send captain Kearsey to our protection, he came without supplies for his men, which gave me more concern (not to mention the expense, which was not much different of an hundred pounds specie) than the fear I should have labored under to have been wholly without them. To the settlers the name of soldiers gives confidence and boldness, which is of use to the design of peopling a country; but when those soldiers start at a little difficulty, as captain Kearsey did when he was in some danger of wanting a piece of bread, they are of more detriment than use; for the news immediately spread through the country that the settlements were broken up, and it was long before we recovered this stroke, given us by the very officer who was sent by general Harmar with express orders to protect and promote the settlement which he so wilfully almost ruined. Kearsey left me at this place without even a block-house, with only five men on the ground, though he had been here with his whole company from the second day of February to the eighth day of March; in which time he had not thrown two logs together by way of defence, though a child would have been sensible of the necessity of such a measure. Captain Kearsey had been gone but eight days before a contractors' boat arrived with plenty of supplies for him. By this opportunity I wrote to major Wyllis (a copy of the letter I enclose, together with the major's answer) for some protection; the major was so kind as to detach Mr. Luce with eighteen men to my assistance, who reached me on the 30th or 31st day of March; since which the village has

made very rapid increase, as those who came down the river were induced to settle, considering themselves safe. Mr. Luce, with eighteen men only, built a good block-house in one week after his arrival. I am sorry that captain Kearsey gave me occasion to accuse him of mal-conduct in leaving the place; but if ever an officer's conduct ought to be inquired into, I think his ought; and I hope, sir, you will lay the matter before general Knox. It has furnished an occasion to our enemies to spread a thousand reports (some true, but more false) to our great injury. They most industriously asserted to strangers who came down the river to Limestone, that the troops had left the place; that the settlers who remain are starving; that the settlement is given up by congress as of no moment to the United States; that the Indians are in full career to cut us off; and sometimes they will have it that the tragedy is already performed. These are mortifying circumstances to me, as I am obliged to admit that they have too much ground whereon to found such reports. Great numbers are hence discouraged from proceeding further down the river, and turn aside into Kentucky. From appearances, government is indeed indifferent about our being supported. Major Wyllis at the falls of Ohio, in my opinion might, with much greater use to the United States, be stationed here with his command. Was it of detriment to the public that eight boats, with great amount of property, and many lives, were sacrificed by the Indians before this time last year, in the very places where our villages now stand. Has one boat been captivated this year? No. Has any person on the river, within the limits of the purchase, been disturbed or injured? Surely not. Is it not then worthy the attention of congress and general Knox, to make it a point to support us?

I have now a few observations, my dear sir, to make on the subject of the city business. I had the honor to receive from you the copy of a resolution whereby the proprietors had mutually bound themselves to build each an house in the city by the first of November next. This I was much pleased to see.

But I wish you had proceeded, in your letter, to inform me how these buildings were to be effected. The few carpenters who came out with me from Jersey are scattered in different parts of the country, and are mostly engaged for the season. But though there were a plenty of carpenters, unless some person come out from Jersey in order to superintend the business, this season will steal away and little or nothing will be done. As for me, I am directed by governor St. Clair, to hold myself in readiness to go with his excellency to Kaskaskia, which will take me from the purchase until late in the year: so that I fear I shall not have it in my power to build for myself this season any thing better than cabins; but with these I am comfortably provided already. Whenever workmen are sent out, let them make it a point to bring a sufficient quantity of tools with them, as every article of that kind is exceedingly scarce here. I do myself the honor of enclosing you a map of your four sections on the Ohio, as nearly as I can, with a description of the land, which I have done on the map itself. As Mill creek discharges through your land into the Ohio, and a great part of the year is deep and difficult to pass, so that the traveler has been obliged, ever since last fall, to go several miles up the stream in order to ford it; I submit to you the propriety of sending out some persons to settle on each side of the creek's mouth, where the bank is most excellent both in point of soil and elevation: here, in a few years, will be a valuable ferry. If you cannot procure persons to come from Jersey to settle at the mouth of the creek, propose your terms and I will try to put some person thereon. You cannot at present calculate on the emoluments of a ferry, in these new settlements; not a penny has yet been paid for crossing the Ohio, though many persons who come from, and go to, Kentucky are frequently passing. While I am mentioning ferries, I beg leave to inform you that I have caused a road to be laid out from this place to Lexington, on a direct course through the woods; the distance is about eighty miles: for this service I gave to captain Isaac Taylor one hundred

acres of land in the reserved township: the price was rather high, but he did it in February when the weather was so cold that they all froze their feet, and had liked to have perished. I have it also in contemplation to employ a number of hands in the fall of the year, to lay out a road from the east end of the sixth range of townships in this purchase, on or near a due east course, across the Scioto country and Muskingum to Wheeling or Grave creek on the south-east side of the Ohio. This road, for the most part, will go through a level country, and save two hundred miles riding, it being so much nearer to Jersey than either of the routes through Kentucky and new Virginia. This work will be attended with considerable expense; but when finished it will be of great use to the people inhabiting this purchase.

I have transmitted, herewith, an exact copy of the list of certificates which I paid at the treasury of the United States, which will give you a sufficient clue to find the true sum of indents due every purchaser. There are several that are not to draw any indents, which I will point out hereafter, as they agreed to let me have the benefit of their facilities. I hope that doctor Downer, Mr. Stelle and Mr. Witham will not fail to make their stipulated payments in season, according to agreement. Mr. Matthias Denman, and Mr. Joseph Halsey, jr. assured me that they would make very considerable remittances to you for the lands which they elected while in this country; they are to have lands in quantity according to the effect of their payments. Daniel Hunt, esquire, of Lebanon, Benjamin Vancleve, esquire, of Maidenhead, and a Mr. Nathaniel Hunt, somewhere in Hunterdon, sent their obligations to me last fall, by captain Ralph Hunt, promising to see me paid at six shillings per acre, proc.* in certificates, for all the lands which captain Ralph Hunt should locate, or take warrants for. I enclose to you their obligations to me, together with the account of what Ralph Hunt contracted for; these

* Supposed, proclamation money.

certificates, I expect, will be paid to you immediately by these gentlemen, as I know many people have bought a part of the land from them, and have actually made their payments to captain Hunt therefor; though I fear it is in such property as will not avail them much in procuring the necessary certificates: cattle, iron, and farms on the Monongahela, have made up the most of their remittances to captain Hunt.

Captain John Stites Gano, in company with captain Benjamin Stites, and some others, have agreed to purchase the seventh range; this may be the contents of two townships, or so much as they can raise the certificates wherewith to effect the payment of, at the rate of five-sixths of a dollar per acre, and office fees, by the first of July or August next: no allowance of interest to be made to them on their certificates after the first day of next month, (June,) nor can interest be allowed after that time to any purchaser, as I must pay interest on the residue of the purchase money after the second payment is made.

No copy of the last contract with the treasury board has ever come to my hand, though I have long expected and been impatient to see it; I conclude it was lost on the way, as several of your favors have mentioned that you would speedily forward it. By this time, if I had it, I should know much better how to proceed in the business of sales, than I do at present. I therefore beg, sir, that you will be so good as to enclose me another copy of the contract. By the map of the purchase, it will be evident, that one million of acres, exclusive of the reserved sections, will extend near twice the distance north-east into the country, that the first contract, or a continuation of the northern boundary line of the Ohio Company, could have led us to. Penetrating the Indian country thus far, will not only exceed, and run over the limits drawn at the treaty by the Indian grant, or rather extinguishment, but it will carry us so far on towards Lake Erie, as to entangle us among the advanced Indian towns, and render it altogether

impossible, for many years, either to survey, sell, or settle. But this subject I can better discuss after I see the subsisting contract. Certain it is, that the grounds whereon we stood, with regard to the geography of this purchase, have proved greatly imaginary.

By captain Henry, I transmit to you a few certificates, a statement whereof attends them. I am quite at a loss how or when the second payment is to be made, or what measures are pre-requisite on either side. By my former contract, the United States were to survey the whole contents, and furnish a map of the whole to be delivered to me; in one month after which, the second payment was to become due. But if you receive the certificates, or they are brought into the board, according to the several contracts that I have made with purchasers, I am content that they should be paid to the United States, upon condition that the honorable commissioners of the board will wave their restrictions, touching the limits of the purchase, and suffer it to extend flush to the banks of both the Miamis, from their several mouths to the rear of the purchase; this prayer I think nothing unreasonable, and no more than what I hope their honors will readily comply with. I wish the just and fair thing may be done; and it may easily be effected; no bar can lie in the way unless that narrow border of land on the Little Miami shall have been already sold; in which case, save, if possible, captain Stites's ten thousand acres. As to the residue of the strip, I do not trouble myself about the matter; for the poorest land in the whole purchase, I am told, lies bordering along not far from the Little Miami, between the Ohio and the military range.

Sir, I beg leave to mention, that there are very considerable arrears of surveying and registering fees, which I beg you will endeavor to collect in specie, and with the money purchase certificates of the brokers, or elsewhere, where they may be had on the best terms. I have been obliged to make use of specie which I have taken in payment for land, in order to

defray the expense of surveying, and wish to have the amount, if possible, replaced, with the arrears of surveying fees that are yet due in New Jersey.

Colonel Shrieves was here a few days ago, and desired me to have his indents, when drawn, sold at the brokers, to the amount of his surveying and registering fees. If you have not received the whole of his certificates from Mr. John Phillips, you will please to write to him for them. If I remember, colonel Shrieves told me he had paid Phillips the certificates for eight sections.

The office being opened at this place, it is to be recommended to the purchasers of Miami lands who have discharged the whole of the purchase money and office fees, to forward their warrants to the office for entry, that they may be the sooner ascertained by the extract of the record which shall be forwarded to them, where their several sections are situate. Many people apply to me to purchase one, two, or three of the ten acre lots round this village, but do not choose to take the whole hundred acres for the want of wherewith to pay. I beg, therefore, that the proprietors will honor me with instructions, whether I may sell a single ten acre lot or more of them to one man, when he does not take the whole hundred acres. If you conclude to suffer me to sell single ten acre lots, pray set the price, or authorize me to use my own discretion. Ten acre lots are wanted around Southbend as well as Northbend. At present, the price I hold the hundred acres at is two dollars per acre. I think the ten acre lots will bear ten shillings an acre, in specie, on an average, sold by themselves.

In some of my preceding sheets, I mentioned that I should send you a very correct map of the purchase as high as surveyed; this I had employed captain John Stites Gano, who professes to possess the double acquirement of surveyor and limner, about six or eight weeks ago, to draw; but Mr. Gano called on me lately to inform me that he had not, nor could he finish, the map for some time, but would take the material parts and lines, with a copy of the field notes,

with him to New York, to which city he was directly going, and would there finish the map and present it to you in my name. It is my desire that the map drawn by Mr. Gano, when finished, may be presented to the honorable the commissioners of the treasury board, for their remarks; and then, if you think proper, I beg, sir, that you will lay it on the table, in the office of the secretary of congress, for the perusal of his excellency the president, and the honorable members of the senate and house of representatives. But, in the mean time, while Mr. Gano is preparing this, that you may not be uninformed of the boundaries and extent of the purchase as high as the two Miamis are traversed, I forward a rough map of the whole, which I have had drawn in my office, nearly exact as to contents and meanders of the three large rivers, but in which we have not attempted to lay down the smaller streams of water, (only at their mouths,) which are interspersed and spread most beautifully through the purchase; this, with the hills, we had not time to attend to, and Mr. Gano is to do it, which renders it unnecessary for me. Be pleased to spread all the maps which I transmit, (Mr. Gano's and that of your own land excepted,) before the board of proprietors of the reserved townships, that every gentleman may have a just idea of the geography of the country. On this general map I have made those remarks which I intended to have made on a map of the reserved township only, which I had proposed to send.

I have inclosed, sir, some military claims of Mr. Abraham Drake, which I shall be much obliged to you to gain admission for, with general Knox. Mr. Drake applied to me in Jersey, to have these admitted. I encouraged him; but he neglected at that time to hand them forward, and came out to this country early in the spring of 1788. Many other applications have been made to me by military gentlemen; but I have uniformly rejected them. I presume that there are numbers who have applied, previous to my leaving New York, almost sufficient to cover the military range; though

that, to be sure, has more land in it than any range in the purchase.

I have inclosed you a list of the certificates paid last year at the treasury, and a list of a few certificates which I transmit by Mr. Henry, to be by you paid forward with others, at the second payment. You will observe, in the same list, a statement of three certificates,—one of colonel Dunham's, which I had of Mr. Elias Boudinot, which I beg you will speak to him about; it would not pass at the treasury, for want of liquidation: I beg you will see that it is either liquidated and paid forward, or that Mr. Boudinot takes it back and credits me the amount on my note to him for borrowed certificates; the other two are Nourse's, and must be transferred at the register's office, or returned to the first proprietors, and by them credited to me, or exchanged for good ones.

Thus far had I written, when a soldier came running to my house, on the 25th of May, informing me, that Mr. Luce desired me to come immediately up to the block-house, which is about two hundred yards from mine, and assist him in dressing the wounded men, for that the Indians had fired on the boat. I ran up, and found one soldier by the name of Runyan, from Jersey, lying dead on the bank, and six others, two citizens, wounded. I then apprehended that Mr. John Mills and soldier Gray were mortally wounded, but Mr. Mills is now in a fair way of recovery; Gray is gone with the other wounded soldiers to the garrison at the falls, where they have a surgeon, and I have not heard from any of them since. I have already wrote to you twice since the misfortune of the 21st, and I expect that major Wyllys will deliver one or both the letters in which I have given you an account of the accident. It is now the 5th of June, and from the 21st of May to this day, we have had no further disturbance from the Indians, though our people have not been up the river to work at South-bend since that day. Indeed our village has been favored with room plenty for us since that time, as at least fifty souls fled away that day and the next, expecting every moment that the

place would be attacked by the Indians. Colonel Shrieves has returned from Mississipi, and makes no very favorable report of colonel Morgan's conduct or country; which, I believe, you will see stated fully in the newspapers, at least colonel Shrieves assured me that he would do it, that no more ignorant people might be deluded by Mr. Morgan. A few days before Mr. Luce was fired on, a number of prisoners—squaws and Indian boys—were brought to this place by colonel Patterson and a party of the Lexington light horse, being sent by the authority of Kentucky to the commanding officer of the garrison here, with the request that they might be, by some means or other, forwarded to the Indian towns, or turned at liberty into the woods to find their way home or starve, which ever might happen. One of the Indians who went down last winter with colonel Morgan, happening at this juncture to return with colonel Shrieves, he was prevailed on to stop here and prepare for a trip to the Indian towns, to inform the Shawanese that their women and children, ten in number, were here ready for exchange, if they would come and bring in their white prisoners for the purpose. These matters I stated in a letter addressed to the Shawanese chiefs, one of whom had spent some time with me last winter; and to give a better countenance to the message, and show to demonstration that we meant to be on friendly terms with them, if they would be peaceable with us, I proposed sending a young white man along with the Indian to the towns; several of my young citizens offered to go, but I thought Isaac Freeman, a young man whose father lives near Quibble Town, as proper a person as any I had; both from his approved courage and activity, and a certain manner of address which is pleasing to the Indians. But as Mr. Freeman could speak no Indian, and the Indian could speak no English, a third person became necessary to serve as an interpreter; to supply which I sent along with them the oldest Indian boy, about fifteen years of age, who retained well his mother tongue, yet spoke very good English, which he had acquired while a prisoner in Kentucky. The three

set out from Northbend with twenty days' provisions and a pack-horse, one rifle, and plenty of ammunition, though the Indian informed me, by one of the squaws—who is in fact a white woman, but has lived long among the Shawanese—that they should be at the Indian towns in eight days, if they had good weather and met with no bad luck on their journey. One reason why I wished to avail myself of this opportunity of sending a white man to the Indian towns, was that I might gain some information on his return, if he lives to come back, with regard to the quality of the country between the Miamis, and above the place where any have already explored; for this purpose I directed him to go out and come in between the two Miami rivers. And should we hereafter find it necessary to invade their country, the United States will, in this case, have a good guide to their army, who will be able to point out the most eligible way that leads to the Indian towns, and what Indians are the hostile ones. Freeman's going to the Shawanese will reduce to certainty whether they mean to be our friends or enemies; and I think that putting the worst, they will only sell him to the English traders as they do other prisoners, for it is not probable that they will put him to death, as they had none killed in captivating of him, and especially, as we have so many of their women and children now in our power.

June the 14th. Dear sir—Though it is now more than two weeks since major Wyllys passed me on his way up the river, and was so good as to promise to use his utmost endeavor with general Harmer for the procuring of some troops for these settlements, which I expected before this time, yet none have arrived; we have, therefore, began to build ourselves a stockade for fear of the worst. Should the Indians prove hostile, or should the Indians come in with Mr. Freeman, for their friends with us, if we remain then as defenceless as now, I fear our weakness may tempt them to make war upon us. But there is another benefit I promise myself from a good large stockade: this is, that it will embolden many

a citizen to settle in this town, whose nerves would not bear the thoughts of sleeping out of a fort. Had we have had a good stockade on the 21st ultimo, I do not believe that half so many, if any, indeed, would have fled the place. This work captain Kearsey, with his forty-five men, should have done; but he did nothing. Mr. Luce has a small block-house, yet large enough for the few troops with him, but this is all, not a citizen can be admitted in case of an attack. The citizens must provide for their own defence, which is peculiarly hard on them, to be obliged to leave their corn planting and clearing,—late in the season as it is,—in order to make some place where they may deposit their wives and children in safety, while themselves rest from the hard labor of the day. I have enclosed to Mr. Marsh a sketch of the ten acre lots, which he will put in your hands; by it you may see where yours, as a purchaser, falls; your lot is strong land, more fit for mowing or pasture than plowing, by reason of hills, for they are more or less hilly. One remark I have hitherto omitted, viz: it is expected, that on the arrival of governor St. Clair, this purchase will be organized into a county; it is therefore of some moment which town shall be made the county town. Losantiville, at present, bids the fairest; it is a most excellent site for a large town, and is at present the most central of any of the inhabited towns; but if Southbend might be finished and occupied, that would be exactly in the centre, and probably would take the lead of the present villages until the city can be made somewhat considerable. This is really a matter of importance to the proprietors, but can only be achieved by their exertions and encouragements. The lands back of Southbend are not very much broken, after you ascend the first hill, and will afford rich supplies for a county town. A few troops stationed at Southbend will effect the settlement of this new village in a very short time.

June the 15th, 1789. An express has very lately been dispatched to general Harmer from major Hamtramck, at Post Vincennes, that great hostilities are committed by the Indians

on the Wabash, many boats are taken and numbers of people killed. The major mentions in a letter to Mr. Luce, that the Miami and Wabash Indians are determined to attack the settlements in this purchase in the course of the summer. This news arrived last night. We are very defenceless, and know not of any troops coming to our assistance. Captain Henry sets out in the morning, and with him goes to Louisville sixteen or eighteen men, who do not expect to be here again till fall.

I have the honor to be, with every sentiment of esteem, dear sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN CLEVES SYMMES.

HON. CAPTAIN DAYTON.

A relic of the past.

I have just had the opportunity of making an interesting acquaintance. Mr. Samuel Abbey, who belonged as sergeant to the detachment of United States troops under the command of major Doughty, by whose labors Fort Washington was built, in the year 1789, arrived in this city on Saturday night, February 27th, last.

He had left Cincinnati, being discharged from the service, after Harmer's defeat, in 1790, had returned to New England where his friends resided, and never seen this place since. What his feelings were on beholding, by the light of the next morning, this queenly city, may be more readily imagined than described. He had left it a little group of log houses, and perhaps fifty souls: he returned after the lapse of fifty years, to behold it a splendid city of fifty thousand inhabitants. He had left a community in which he knew the face and the name of every individual: he now returned to behold such change in the population, as to find strangers all around him, and, with here and there an exception, in some four or five survivors, all his contemporaries departed from the scene of their early dangers and toils.

After finding a resting place in the city, under the roof of the son of one of his early associates, and recruiting his

strength for a ramble over the city, on Monday morning he set out to ascertain, if possible, amidst all that had defaced the original landmarks of the town he had left, the localities of such objects as were naturally of most interest to him. Of these Fort Washington, as a thing of course, was one. After attempting, to no purpose, while in the neighborhood it once occupied, to determine its actual site, he made his way once more to the public landing, where, after taking an observation of the mouth of Licking and the direction of the sun, almost the only objects which his eye might rest on that he had ever seen before—"Now," said he, "I will show you the place;" and starting up Broadway as far as Third street, he turned, and after reaching the point where that street alters its angle northwardly, and glancing a minute around him, at that exact spot he set his foot down with emphasis and observed: "*Here is the very spot where stood the flag-staff.*"

Mr. Abbey is seventy-four years of age, of considerable vigor, both of mind and body; and as a link connecting the past with the present, an uncommon object of interest to those, who, while they contemplate with gratification the rapid advance of our prosperity, feel deeply what a debt of respect, gratitude, and sympathy, they owe the "*early pioneers.*"

CENSUS SKETCHES.

UNDER this head, I propose to present to the community such facts as I have ascertained from notice or enquiry, while engaged in taking the late official enumeration of persons in Cincinnati, together with the various statistics I was directed to collect. These differ in their nature from those which have been already put to press, in the first section of "Cincinnati in 1841," in these respects,—

1st. They are the fruits of my own personal observations or scrutiny, and, with few exceptions, are now published for the first time.

2nd. They are designed to embrace those details of subjects, and present those individual opinions and views, which the statistical character of the earlier part of the publication forbade; and,

3rd. The excursive and miscellaneous character of this department, affords an opportunity of imparting more variety and interest to subjects, and comprehends many things, which a more formal arrangement would exclude as too unimportant to form items in these pages.

I commenced my labors, under the authority of the marshal of the district of Ohio, on the first day of June last, as directed by law, and was occupied in taking the census just five months. Many things fell under my notice, which appeared to be of sufficient interest to others for me to commit to the daily press, and as intervals of leisure permitted, I reported them, from time to time, through the columns of the Gazette, Chronicle and Journal of this city. These articles have been

very extensively republished in newspapers abroad, and appear to have excited a degree of interest elsewhere, hardly inferior to that felt in them at home. Of these, such incidents and views as are not of local or temporary consequence, I have incorporated into these pages, under appropriate heads.

The growth and improvement of this city have been so rapid and so recent, as to outstrip the expectations of most persons who visit it for the first time, even of those who had formed high anticipations of its importance. There are, therefore, few places in the United States which more favorably impress a stranger who reaches it by water—the usual avenue—than Cincinnati. His eye glances upon that superb quay—our *public landing*, a space of ten acres, nearly, and a front of almost one thousand feet—with which our eastern cities have nothing of the kind to compare, in beauty and convenience. He surveys it, along its whole front, encumbered with packages of every description and to an immense amount —the foreign imports, or the domestic produce of the valley of the Miamis—concentrating constantly at this point. The hurried arrival and departure, singly and in squads, of a whole battalion of drays; the unremitting and active labors of hands, loading and unloading the vessels in port; the incessant ringing of bells, as signals to passengers or the crews of the boats; the brief and abrupt interchange of business among the clerks on board, and those belonging to the mercantile houses of the city; with a great variety of sights and sounds of subordinate interest, forcibly—perhaps unduly—impress the mind of a stranger, by the value set upon time, and the constant exercise of industry around him, as a fact, that he has landed at a place where business is carried on upon a large scale, and among a people, who have neither the leisure nor the disposition to be idle.

After attending to his baggage, and securing his lodgings and his dinner, the traveler sallies out, and, in the first place, traverses the business section of the city, and having thus far reconnoitered it, extends his rambles over the region of dwel-

ling-houses and public buildings. If he has an intelligent guide, he is taken along the line of Broadway to Fourth, and after casting his eye eastwardly to its termination, along a row of modern palaces, he directs his steps westwardly the whole course of that delightful street, as far as he finds time, or possesses habits of walking to pursue it. He cannot fail to notice the broad, well paved and thoroughly ventilated streets; the number, variety and beauty of the public buildings; the taste and spirit which leave spaces between the private edifices for borders and sidewalks, and furnish an avenue to behold the garden attractions in the rear of the houses; the verdure of the grass plats, and fragrance of the shrubbery which decorate the front of the dwellings, and the exhibition of flower vases in the windows of those who have no space except the rear of their buildings to cultivate. He will then mature the first judgment he formed, and say to himself, or to his traveling companion,—"These people have taste to improve and spirit to enjoy, as well as industry to acquire."

But if he possess that purer feeling which combines moral associations with the triumphs of art and industry, let him extend his walks to the suburbs, particularly to the north and west. There he will witness sources of enjoyment, independent of fashion or wealth. Dwellings whose occupation is within the reach of the most moderate circumstances, on which the eye can rest with delight, for it realises the conviction, that the domestic enjoyments are there; that neatness and order are the tutelary *genii* of the place; and that in these walls dwells the middle class—every where the bone and sinew of society. In this district he will find, on enquiry, that almost every man owns the house he occupies, and is thereby furnished with the strongest incentive cheerfully to contribute his share to public and private improvement.

Let the stranger, of whom I have spoken, next visit our workshops, and notice the extent and variety of manufactures carried on, and he will no longer wonder at the manifestations of improvement which meet him on every side; for he will

discern at once, that this single element of wealth is sufficient alone to account for the prosperity of Cincinnati. And lastly, let him contemplate the range and extent of the facilities in our city for the pursuit of knowledge, either in existence or in progress, from the district school to the medical or law college and theological seminary, and include the systematic and thorough courses of lectures on art and science, which occupy the evenings of the week; and thus observe the preparation making here to constitute Cincinnati the great fountain of knowledge to the whole west;—that west which, in a few years, will give tone and laws to our great republic, and he will say, "These people are building for ages to come, not less than for themselves; I rejoice in their prosperity, for they are the trustees of the future destinies of our great republic."

I have, for the sake of illustrating my subject, supposed the case of a visitor extending his survey over our city, and forming such judgment upon it, as it would merit at the hands of of an intelligent observer. But a mere visit would afford neither sufficient knowledge of our localities, nor access to our factories, nor time to examine what might be seen. To supply this deficiency, as far as I am capable, is the object of these sketches.

Manufactures.

Few, even of our own citizens, are aware of the extent and importance of the manufacturing interest in Cincinnati. Its operations have grown up so silently and gradually, extending, in the course of twenty years, the workshop of the mechanic with his two or three apprentices, to a factory with from thirty to fifty hands; and adding constantly, without parade, some new branch of industry to those already existing, that we do not appreciate or notice their progress.

It is not within my power, if I possessed the ability—restricted to the narrow limits of my remaining pages—to do justice to this industrial department, decidedly our heaviest interest, in a pecuniary and political sense, and inferior to few others, in a moral one. I propose merely to supply a few

specimens of the progress of the mechanic arts, and exhibit some views, perhaps new to the community, of their magnitude and value. These are derived, I need hardly repeat, from personal observation.

If our own community, as I suppose it to be, is ignorant, in a great measure, of our manufacturing resources and energies, it will be naturally expected that a stranger—the mere visiter—should undervalue their importance. Take the case of the traveler, who, setting out from Philadelphia or New York, crosses the Alleghenies for the first time, and observe the different impressions made on his mind, on this subject, at different places. He approaches Pittsburg. A dense cloud of darkness and smoke, visible for some distance before he reaches it, hides the city from his eyes until he is in its midst; and yet, perhaps half this volume is furnished by household fires, coal being the only fuel of the place. As he enters the manufacturing region, the hissing of steam, the clanking of chains, the jarring and grinding of wheels and other machinery, and the glow of melted glass and iron, and burning coal beneath, burst upon his eyes and ears in concentrated force. If he visits the warehouses, he finds glass, cotton yarns, iron, nails, castings, and machinery, occupying a prominent place. He discovers the whole city under the influence of steam and smoke. The surface of the houses and streets are so discolored as to defy the cleansing power of water, and the dwellings are preserved in any degree of neatness, only by the unremitting labors of their tenants, in morning and evening ablutions. The very soot partakes of the bituminous character of the coal, and falling—color excepted—like snow-flakes, fastens on the face and neck, with a tenacity which nothing but the united agency of soap, hot water, and the towel can overcome. Coal and the steam-engine are the pervading influence of the place, and over the whole city the seal and impress is—"Great is Vulcan of the Pittsburgers."

I say not this in disparagement of the place, or its inhabitants. It is, in industry, a perfect hive—*and without drones.*

Even Cincinnati, in this respect, is not more remarkable. It is a region of profound and extensive moral and religious influence. I speak but of what every visiter knows to be true, and what the citizens of the place regret, as the tax they must pay for the prosperity and importance of their city, and I refer to these things merely to show their effect in biasing the judgment of the traveler in his estimate of the magnitude of its manufacturing interest—predominant over every thing else there—as it appears to his eye.

How different is all this from Cincinnati. Our manufacturing establishments, with the exception of a few, requiring in their nature to be carried on conveniently to the river, and which, therefore, must be driven by steam, are either set in motion by the water of the canal, or are, in the literal sense, manufactures—*works of the hand.* These last embrace the principal share of the productive industry of our mechanics, and are carried on in the upper stories, or in the rear shops of the warerooms, in which they are exposed for sale, in a variety and to an extent which can only be realised from a visit to the interior of those establishments. All these are, therefore, to a great extent, out of sight.

Let the same traveler, then, after forming his estimate of Pittsburg, visit Cincinnati also, and explore our streets; and unless he has been taken through the factories to which I refer, he must inevitably come to the conclusion that our manufacturing operations are, in importance, far inferior to those of Pittsburg.

I am aware that the advantages and facilities of Pittsburg, for manufacturing, are very great. Its position—at the head of the navigation of the Ohio river, and the terminating point westward of the great Pennsylvania canal, the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers furnishing cheap transportation to many valuable raw materials, coal in beds nearly inexhaustible, and almost within the corporate limits of the city—is certainly advantageous. But most of these circumstances contribute rather to its commerce and carrying trade than to its manufacturing

interest, and are outweighed, as advantages, by the greater contiguity and facility of access of Cincinnati to the great markets of the west and south-west, and the superior fertility of the soil in these regions; the increased production and consequent cheapness of the means of subsistence, here, lessening, in the same proportion, the cost of manufacture. Independently of foreign demand, we have an extensive domestic market, stretching from the Muskingum to the Wabash, and from the Ohio to the lakes, whose population—continually increasing—even now forms the largest share of our customers.

I have no means of ascertaining the annual value of the manufactures of that city, or of furnishing a comparative table of the manufactures of the two places, for articles are made here, to a great extent, which are not made in Pittsburg at all, and there, which are not made at Cincinnati. There is, however, before me a table, published lately, and which appears to be prepared from the returns made under the late national census, which supplies the following articles:

Manufacture of iron, nails, and castings	6,877,880
Glass, wool, cotton, leather, hats, &c.	1,876,528
Drugs, paints, liquors, cordage, steamboats, &c.	486,585
Furniture, hardware, machinery, ploughs, &c.	1,147,850
Mineral coal	465,542
Total	10,874,385

Any one may compare this table with the details and aggregate of our manufacturing industry, here given, (pages 54 to 58,) and form his own conclusions. It is but just to add, that a highly intelligent merchant of Pittsburg, to whom I submitted my statistics, suggested the opinion, that many items were deficient in the Pittsburg returns; the deputy marshal being, in a great measure, a stranger to the citizens, and from his regular employment—the medical profession—a stranger also to their manufacturing business; and added, that, from these causes, he had not enjoyed the advantages which were within my reach, as a long-resident here, and fully known to the whole community.

Whatever allowance may be made on this, or any other score, there is one fact which appears to me conclusive on this point, to wit: that the number of persons engaged in mechanical and manufacturing employments with us, is in proportion to those of corresponding pursuits at Pittsburg, fully as two to one.

As I said before, I have no disposition to undervalue the importance of Pittsburg. Its statistics of eleven millions of manufactured products, is creditable to the industry and the resources of that place; and a city which can furnish, at this period of its existence, such an exhibit, must always be a point of the highest manufacturing consequence.

I do not propose to present the public with all, or even a great part, of what I deem interesting and important, on the subject of manufactures. I saw much which was new to me, and, doubtless, would have that appearance to others, in every section of the city, in this department of business. I greatly desire to spread it all before the public, for, if I do not much mistake, there is nearly the same unconsciousness of the mighty energies of this element of our prosperity, in this city, as outside its boundaries. But the limits I have prescribed to myself, forbid this at present. If I shall succeed in awakening public attention, by the impressive statistics furnished in the first department of this work, and the sketches I propose now to give, of some of the operations and products of our factories, I may hereafter furnish a systematic view, not merely of the statistics, but of the details of our manufactures and industrial products. The table I have alluded to will supply abundant food for thought, but there is much to be seen and heard in a visit to our factories, which figures cannot express.

I take my examples promiscuously, and the description of manufactures adduced, is selected rather because we are not so familiar with it, than that it is of more importance than some others which are left out.

Let me begin, then, with the bell and brass founderies, of

which we have eight. For the sake of distinctness, and by way of illustration, I will take a single item of their various business—that of bells.

There is no better proof of the excellence of this article, than that Cincinnati supplies the whole valley of the Ohio and Mississipi, with bells of all sizes, and of every use. Orders are constantly in fulfilment here, that are received from every point at the west, as far as Detroit to the north, and Pennsylvania, beyond Pittsburg, to the east; and the reason why we are able to send bells to the very doors, as it were, of our rivals—Pittsburg, for example—is, that it is seen and felt there, that we make a better article. The superiority of the Cincinnati manufacture, consists in four particulars.

1. The bells cast here are finished: that is to say, they are mounted on a stand or frame, ready for setting up. Of course all the iron work connected with the bells is completed before they are sent off.

2. No other western bells are so accurately proportioned in their ingredients. This attribute is tested in the use of the bell, which, if defective in this respect, soon splits.

3. To every large bell made here, there are springs, by the action of which, the tongue cannot touch the bell until it receives a full and distinct stroke on the upper side. This obviates all that irregular motion and sound, which is the result of the ordinary construction of bells. The credit of this invention, alike ingenious and simple, belongs to one of our Cincinnati mechanics.

4. The hanging or mounting of our bells, is also peculiar to Cincinnati. Those made in our eastern cities are designed to be hung upon a huge, straight piece of timber, as a shaft, which moves with every stroke of the bell. Not only do our mechanics dispense with such cumbrous machinery, by the use of iron, but, by accommodating the shape of the yoke to that of the bell, the journals are brought so far down, that bells can be hung on this principle, without exacting that weight and thickness of masonry in cupolas or belfries, which,

on the old plan, has been a source of expense, insecurity and disadvantage, on other accounts, for years past.

The last two features of our superiority, refer to the sound of the bells and the safety of the steeple; the first two, to guarding the bell from the danger of cracking, common to all other bells. When eastern bells, which in some respects are as good as ours, are sent out they are never ironed, and the consequence is, that the iron work being made at its place of destination and there connected with the bell, there is constant danger of fracture from various causes, some of which are independent of the skill and care of the mechanic who furnishes the iron.

Besides the additional cost of transportation, the constant exposure to accident, which every additional transhipment or change of conveyance increases, renders it a disadvantage to import bells from the Atlantic cities. Until the business was brought here to the perfection in which it now exists, constant and vexatious inconvenience, delay, and expense was felt in the west from this source. Of the work done in this line and put up in this city at one of the founderies, besides a great variety in size and object of others, was the bell to the Third Presbyterian church, weighing fourteen hundred pounds. Its proprietor has also made and sent off within the last eighteen months, one of fifteen hundred pounds for one of the churches at Lexington, Kentucky, and one to Brownsville, beyond Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, of five hundred pounds; besides a number varying from three hundred to one thousand pounds to various sections of the west. He is now finishing one for Madison, Indiana, which will weigh upwards of fifteen hundred pounds. This establishment turned out work in this line during the last year to the value of thirteen thousand dollars.

It may be added here—by way of specimen of the annoyances and inconveniences which the west has had, until of late years, to sustain in supplying itself with this article—that I saw lying in this establishment a very large bell from Boston, which had been sent out to replace one that cracked a few

weeks after it was set up, and which shared the fate of its predecessor in about the same space of time, and was then disposed of as old metal at this foundery, in part payment for one ordered there. This they felt they might purchase, with some degree of confidence that it would stand, when they ascertained that out of hundreds made in this establishment, during the last five years, not one has ever given way.

Two years since, the proprietor of this foundery finding the supply of old copper and brass inadequate to his wants, imported from Liverpool a supply of about ten thousand pounds of pig-copper, by way of experiment. On trial, however, this article was found to retain a foreign ingredient which rendered it unfit for service, until that alloy could be separated from the mass. This operation being out the regular line of business, the owner of the establishment was, for a time, fruitlessly employed in efforts to refine it, and exposed to some degree of ridicule and threatened loss. The skill and science of our professor of chemistry in the Medical College of Ohio extricated him, however, from the difficulty; the foreign substance was discharged, a fine body of pure metal run off, and more than a thousand dollars profit resulted from the adventure. I cite this as a proof of the value of men of science, too often, in communities, considered mere theorists.

One fact more. I have lying on the table before me a letter from George Evans, as agent of the Pittsburg steam engine company, dated Pittsburg, 1815, in reply to one from this city ordering a bell, in which he says, it will be cast and forwarded without unnecessary delay; but that at the time he writes, "*there is not brass enough in the place to make it.*" I have seen the bell, which may reach in weight three hundred pounds; it is the same which calls our citizens to meetings in the college edifice. The whole community here will agree with me, that it is incomparably the meanest bell in the place, and but for the various changes and embarrassments of that institution, would have long since been laid aside.

I have said nothing of the beauty and melody of the article

made here, although in bells, as in *belles*, these have their full influence. There can be no doubt that we should not have been able to supercede the eastern manufacture, if those made in Cincinnati had not equaled them in finish, in power, and in sweetness of tone.

I suppose it will surprise our friends in the Atlantic cities, to learn that we have not merely a factory for making philosophical and mathematical instruments, but *four* establishments of the kind. To show them what we can contribute to the advancement of science, I annex a list of instruments made of the best materials, which can be furnished at the shortest notice, separately or in sets, for the use of professional men and scientific associations:—

Mechanics.—A complete set of mechanical powers, well finished.

Pneumatics, Hydrostatics, and Hydraulics combined.—A very superior double cylinder air pump, for exhausting and condensing, with a large receiver; air chamber with revolving jet, cup and parchment, vanes, fountain in vacuo, bell in vacuo, hand glass, hemispherical cups, syphon, lifting pump, forcing pump, hydrostatic bellows, hydrometer, equilibrium article.

Optics.—A set of beautiful models of the human eye, in three parts—Prism, concave and convex mirrors.

Acoustics.—A set of models of the ear.

Astronomy.—Orrery, tellurian or seasons machine, tide dial and twelve inch globes, in pairs.

Electricity.—A large and beautiful machine, leyden jar, chains, jointed discharger, battery, insulating stool, plates for dancing images, electrical saw-mill, chime of bells, thunder house, electrical sportsman and birds, miser plate, electrical tellurian, and spiral tube.

Galvanism.—A galvanic battery of one hundred pairs.

Magnetism.—Horseshoe magnets, in pairs, large.

Chemistry.—Pneumatic cistern made of zinc, compound blow-pipe, single blow-pipe, lamp and retort stands, iron retorts, glass retorts, glass receivers, mattresses, bell glasses,

evaporating dishes, alembic, dropping tube, florence flasks, set of crucibles, table furnace, pyrometer, gas bag, gas conductor, gas pistol, set of tin reflectors on stands, small cannon, hydrogen apparatus, spirit lamp, thermometer, bottles, ground stoppers, test tubes.

I will now turn to our iron founderies. This, it is well known, is a very heavy interest, and, with the finishing shops connected therewith, has kept pace with that general superiority which marks the manufactures of the place. I have only room and time, at present, to speak of one branch of this business, which is selected only because its later establishment renders it less familiar to the community. The proprietors of a foundery to which I now refer, had been largely engaged in business, as dealers in stoves and light castings, particularly that small ware which is connected with cooking-stoves. At this period they were manufacturers of the tin and copper equipments of the stoves only, together with the necessary pipe. In the spring of 1837, one of the partners, on a visit east to make his regular purchases, had his attention directed to the great superiority of the light and smooth stoves, hollow ware and small castings of the New York market, over the heavy and rough corresponding articles made in the west. On enquiry, he found the difference ascribed to the raw material, which, in the eastern founderies, was Scotch pig-iron of the best kind, mixed with American, in about equal proportions. The manufacturers in New York asserted confidently that the American metal alone could not make fine castings, being of bad color, rough and brittle. They had tried it thoroughly, and were convinced it would never do for light, smooth and delicate articles. He bought some eight to ten tons of this ware, to introduce it into this market, in the expectation that it would act as a stimulus to those engaged in the manufacture of this kind of ware. A sensible improvement was effected, but not to a degree which satisfied the owners of this concern, who, finding they could not procure here exactly the article they wanted, nor depend with certain

ty on supplies from the east, decided to go into the manufacture of this particular kind of ware. They accordingly engaged in New York, as manager for their projected establishment, an individual of tried ability and experience, and by means of his energy and perseverance, and the services of eastern moulders accustomed to this kind of work, the enterprise has been crowned with complete success.

Their first lot of hollow ware and stoves was made from the necessary supply of the Scotch iron; but having, by way of experiment, and under the impression it would answer every purpose, resorted to the finer qualities of the pig-iron made, under what is termed the *hot blast* process, in Lawrence county, Ohio, they have had the satisfaction of turning out, and continue to make, an article equal in smoothness to the eastern castings, of the same silver-gray color, but of greater strength and of a malleability which has no equal in any castings made elsewhere. The proprietors of this establishment are persuaded, that the pig-iron of the Scioto region—Lawrence county, especially,—made by the *hot blast*, is unrivalled in its adaptation to this particular purpose, and they suppose that the total failure with American pig-iron, eastward, arises from the employment of anthracite, the only description of coal within their reach, while here, coke made from bituminous coal, is resorted to, alone.

An eastern man, walking with a friend by the door of this warehouse, where these stoves, &c. are kept, called his attention to the beauty of some hollow ware he saw exposed for sale. "I declare," said he, "they are as handsome as ours, if they could only make them as light." One of the proprietors, having overheard him, went out, and observed, "if you will step this way, sir, to our scales, I will satisfy you on that point." He then weighed the piece, which proved to be nine pounds; and taking one of the same article, which he had of eastern manufacture, it was found on trial to weigh twelve pounds, being a difference in favor of the Cincinnati product, of one-third.

On another occasion, to convince a person who doubted the toughness of the article made here, a piece of hollow ware was exposed to the blow of a hammer with such force, as to make a considerable dint in the side, but inflicting no fracture.

In the course of the ensuing season, the lighter castings kept in hardware stores—butt and parliament hinges, for example—will be made here to an extent, of a quality, and at a price, to supercede the imported article. Tinners' tools, a very important item of manufactures, are also about to be extensively supplied here for market.

At the very threshold of my statistical enquiries and observations, I was met by the assertion of an intelligent mechanic, a saddler, that in most articles made in Cincinnati, and in *every* thing manufactured in his line of business, better work and materials were turned out, than could be got, generally speaking, at other places. I was startled at the assumption thus made. It would be sufficient, was my remark, for you to assert an equality with the eastern manufacturers, it seems to me, without claiming to make a better article. He insisted on his point, and explained himself thus:—In the first place, the whole mechanic interest, here, has long since discovered, that if they meant to supply this market with what formerly came from the eastern cities, it would not do simply to make as good work; for the weight of prejudice and fashion was against them, and unless they could shew an article which was manifestly of better materials, more neatly, or more strongly put together, and finished in a higher degree, they felt it was impossible for them to overcome the force of the current. We then made it a settled principle, at all hazards and sacrifices, to drive out the eastern article. We knew that we had as good or better materials, that the right kind of workmen could be got, and so long as we met our expenses, we must, for so desirable and necessary an object, wait for our profits until we could carry our point. The best of workmen were, accordingly, engaged, and brought out at high wages, and every effort made to instruct our apprentices, on the latest and most

approved patterns and models, and in the course of a few years, by the time our boys became journeymen, or went into business themselves, we accomplished our purpose, and there is now not five dollars' worth of work brought out here, where a thousand dollars' worth was imported ten years ago. Indeed, excepting carriages and pianos, I do not know any eastern articles brought here now, and these will not long continue to come.

But this is not the half of it. A stronger reason why we make a better article is, that while our work has been improving for years, theirs has been the whole time getting worse. I speak of the goods they send off, which is the great body made; for they may still make good work for their own customers at home, who will pay a fair price, and can not be put off with an inferior article. So great has been the competition among mechanics in New York and Philadelphia, to supply a foreign demand, decreasing under the operation of the causes I have stated, that the struggle is, who shall make the article cheapest; the effect of this kind of strife is to deteriorate the quality, both of the raw material and of the manufacture. This fact is now thorougly understood to the south and south-west, and the consequence is, that the Philadelphia and New York mechanics have lost their customers, abroad, for fine work, and only find a market for their low priced and inferior goods in our newer settlements, and probably Texas, and the South American and West Indies' markets; and the character of their manufactures is becoming such, that if this state of things continues, before long they will be destitute of the workman, who can make a better article.

In Cincinnati, on the contrary, we have had from Missouri, Mississipi, Alabama and Louisiana, as customers, men who are first rate judges of goods—say saddles, for instance. When they come to this place to buy, if they go from shop to shop, it is to find the best goods; they never ask prices until they see the article they like and want, and they pay the proper price for it. They know its value, and never go to

the second place to get it at a lower price. What is the consequence? The whole competition here is, who *can* make the best piece of goods, not who *will* make the cheapest one. Of such importance has the character of doing so, been felt here, before individuals had time to establish a reputation abroad by their own work, and name; that until we succeeded in raising workmen of the right stamp for ourselves, we were obliged to submit to the caprices, the extortions, the bad tempers, or worse habits, of such first rate workmen in our shops, as annoyed us in these respects. I have known journeymen of this kind, who would work, when they took a notion—perhaps but three days in the week, or even less. I could tell of cases where a journeyman, who got two dollars a piece for saddles more than any other workman in the city, told his employer he must give him three dollars in addition, or he should leave; the employer was obliged to submit, for he knew it would not do to let the man go, upon any account: of others who got into quarrels in the shop from their bad temper, and kept the boss continually in hot water, to settle the difficulty. We were obliged to bear all these things, and more, at the time; while now we should send such fellows, in short order, about their business.

The upshot of all this is, you cannot get in the city, if you wanted it, the low priced articles of the east. If they were made here, they could not be sold, however low priced, to any amount. The day of cheap goods has gone by; the customer wants an article that will do him justice. But we could not make inferior articles at any rate, for they require inferior workmen, and ours are not such; and it as much labor, or more so, for a good workman to make a bad piece of goods, as for a bad workman to make a good one. These kind of goods were sent out from the east on consignment, for a while, and proved a losing concern, which had to be closed at auction. They won't do here at any price. Even our country mechanics make better goods, that is, more substantial work.

I could reply nothing to all this, for it did not require a mechanic to understand and feel the force of this statement.

The prejudice in favor of work made in our eastern cities, or in foreign countries, is remarkably obstinate. The same feeling existed, within my knowledge, in Philadelphia as late as 1806, in favor of London goods. My employer there, a respectable hardware merchant, imported the very boots he wore—Hoby, I think, was the maker's name—his hats, too, were made in the same place. It was the case, also, with his brother merchants. The same spirit eventually drove out these goods from Philadelphia, which has shut out the eastern article from this place.

At a factory on the Miami canal I was shown what may be termed, a plantation cotton-spinning machine, one of a large number finishing for the south, and designed to furnish cotton yarn, at a single operation, from the raw material in the pod. This machine incloses in a frame, less in size than a common breakfast table, folded down, a cotton gin, carding roller, and spinning shafts, running six parallel threads, which may be worked with such ease that one ordinary hand, in one day, performs the usual labor of ten, on the old fashioned system. These machines are distributed all over the south-west, the proprietors keeping four members of their establishment at various points throughout the lower Mississipi valley, to see them started, and instruct the working part of that community in their use. They have already supplied that country, during the last ten years, with fifteen hundred of these machines, at one hundred and fifty dollars each, their value, when set up at the place of destination. The great peculiarity of this invention is, that, as it takes the cotton from the stalk and puts it into yarn, without going through the usual detached processes, which always impair the beauty and strength of the cotton fibre, it furnishes the planter with an article altogether different from, and superior to, the cotton ginned and pressed into bales. I saw specimens of yarn made by this machine, and cloth, woven from the same kind of yarn. The

yarn was of uncommon strength, and appeared, at a distance, rather to resemble woollen than cotton, in its filature; and the cloth, which was not fine, being designed merely for plantation wear, was remarkable for its evenness and firmness, being of durability which no factory could impart to its goods. It will readily be perceived of what consequence such a labor-saving implement must be to the lower Mississipi valley, supplying them with yarns, at their own doors, of a quality better, and at an expense less than any they can get from a distance. This machine, I was pleased to learn, in its present character, is a Cincinnati invention, and the use of it rapidly spreading throughout the south and south-west.

In a separate department of this establishment, every variety of machinery is manufactured, for the hemp and cotton bagging works of Kentucky and Tennessee. The Louisville and Maysville establishments have all been supplied from this factory. On one side of it, and set in motion by the same water-power, is a pearl barley mill, just going into operation, at which fifty bushels will be pearled in a day; and a corn mill and chopped feed mill, which will turn out two hundred bushels of corn meal in the same space of time. There is also, in the lower story, a tool grinding establishment, of such extensive business as to have used up, in the course of last year, one hundred grindstones, each four feet in diameter, and eight inches in thickness.

We have articles of minor consequence made here, whose manufactures, after supplying the city market, and that of the great west, are beginning to dispose of a surplus to New York and Philadelphia. Of these I only recollect, at present, two items—ivory black, and button moulds. The raw materials, useless for any thing else, are abundant here, and ought, at their low prices, to furnish the manufacturers means to compete, eastward, with rival articles, even under the drawback of cost of carriage. At the ivory black establishment, boxes are made for the supply of all the blacking factories throughout the west. Combs are also made here, to an extent limit-

ed only by the supply of horns, of which as many as nineteen hundred a week, for four months together, have been worked up in this establishment. The parts which are too small for combs are then used up in the button mould business.

This reminds me of another business, lately established here, which consumes old hats and shoes, the waste blood, bones, and other animal substances, in various valuable chemical preparations, employing what usually goes to waste, and keeping money at home which has heretofore gone east for purchases.

Steam-vessels.

The steam-vessels on the western waters have, within the last few years, been much improved, both in their external appearance, and their internal arrangements. The berths, stretching the whole length of the cabin, have disappeared, and their places have been supplied by elegant and commodious state-rooms. This arrangement gives to passengers greater privacy, and much more comfort. On some of the boats, state-rooms are provided for families. The engines, boilers, and the apparatus necessary for navigation, have undergone great alterations. The engines occupy much less space than formerly, are of higher finish, and on the larger class of boats, two engines are used instead of one. The number of boilers have been reduced: it having been discovered, that the old boats were provided with the means of producing more steam than was needed for the propelling of the vessel—hence the reduction. This is a great saving; besides, the weight displaced gives the vessel a greater capacity for carrying. The science of boat-building has also improved in a corresponding degree. The clumsy boat of 1832 has been replaced by those of finer model for speed, capacity, and durability. In these changes, the vessels which have been built at Cincinnati have no superiors in the valley of the Mississipi. In fact, we may safely say, that these steam-vessels, for speed, safety, elegance and accommodation, have no rivals.

The steam-boat Chieftain, captain Myers—the Ben Franklin, captain Summons—the Ohio Belle, captain Jones—the Queen of the West, captain Green—the President, captain Eckert—the Swallow, captain Anders—the Commodore, captain Ellis—the New Orleans, captain Love—the Maid of Kentucky, captain Lillard—and numerous others, which my limits forbid enumerating—are all vessels of admirable construction, evincing the skill of our artizans, and the enterprise of their owners.

There has been a change, too, in the officers and men employed in navigating steam-vessels. The explosions and other disasters, which so frequently occurred in years gone by, were too frequently the result of recklessness, or a vain desire for distinction, even at the frightful risks which have so fatally, in many cases, been run. Now, officers are employed of respectability and worth—men who live amongst us, and who are our neighbors—men whom we can safely trust; and who are appreciated for their correct deportment. It follows as a matter of course, that this mode of traveling is every day becoming safer and much more convenient than formerly. Owners and commanders of steam-boats have discovered, that the safety of passengers and the preservation of their own property is most secure when in the hands of judicious men; and the recklessness, once so prevalent on steam-boats, has nearly disappeared.

The average cost of a vessel of three hundred tons is about thirty-five thousand dollars. The Chieftain cost forty thousand dollars, and, although only measuring three hundred and twenty-two tons, will carry down stream over five hundred tons. The New Orleans is a vessel of great capacity for her measurement, carrying nearly four hundred and fifty tons, while she measures only three hundred and five tons. The President cost twenty thousand dollars, and is a boat of very superior accommodations. All of them are fitted up with taste; and the traveler may wend his way on any of these noble vessels down "*la belle riviere*," or, on the bosom of the

mighty Father-of-Waters, enjoying all the comforts and conveniences of home.

The average expense of a boat of three hundred tons, the Ohio Belle for example, is about two hundred dollars per day —that is, during the time they are running. A trip to New Orleans and back, is made in about twenty days. In a good stage of water, and when freight is plenty, the trips are made somewhat quicker. Immense cargoes are sometimes taken down by steam-boats, towing the dismantled hulls of old steam-vessels. In such cases, the hull, from its great buoyancy and space—having no upper works to sink her in the water, and destitute of the weight of engine, &c., will carry enormous quantities of produce. The Mediator lately towed the hull of the Splendid, the two boats having on board a freight of more than one thousand tons.

The wonderful improvements which have been made in steam navigation in the west, are but an augury of still more wonderful improvements. Art, science, and enterprise have achieved much; but we are still upon the threshold. We look with astonishment upon the rapid progress which steam has made, within the last few years, in developing the resources of the earth, and the genius of man; but those individuals are born, who will gaze with wonder upon what they will term our limited knowledge of the capacity of this boundless agent. The river—the forest—the prairie—the mountain—all our vast continent must eventually be subjugated to this mighty power. The car, and the vessel, driven or propelled by its irresistible impetus, will carry intelligence, whether of weal or woe, to the many millions who shall yet people this great west. The products of the south will fly as by magic to the north, while the east and the west will be joined together by bars of iron. The artisans of the noble city we inhabit will contribute their full share in the triumphs of art, and the consequent glory of the age.

Steam-boats built at Cincinnati, in 1840.

Names.	Tons.	Cost.
Joan of Arc	343	$32,000
Chieftain	322	40,000
Ben. Franklin	312	40,000
New Orleans	305	25,000
Ohio Belle	294	35,000
Queen of the West	291	30,000
General Pike	234	18,000
Maid of Arkansas	214	18,000
President	210	20,000
Tschula	204	18,000
Southerner	201	20,000
Scioto Valley—finished here—	195	16,000
Maid of Kentucky	192	20,000
Pre-emption	181	30,000
Flying Dutchman	169	25,000
Canebrake	162	16,000
Patrick Henry	161	20,000
Vienna	155	20,000
Mail	148	20,000
Zephyr	110	15,000
Oriole	110	12,000
Governor Morehead	99	12,000
Mechanic	98	8,000
Swan	94	12,000
Otter	92	15,000
Relief	90	10,000
Levi Welch	80	20,000
Picayune	79	10,000
Freedom	38	3,000
Vesta	35	5,000
Dove	34	1,500
Ellen	33	3,500
Hornet—schooner	76	2,500

Thirty-three boats of 5,361 tons, at a cost of $592,500.

Our Schools.

The subject of education has always received that attention in Cincinnati, which its importance to the community claims. As far back as that period in our city history, when men cultivated their crops in the lots and out-lots here, with their rifles at their elbows, and sentinels stationed on the look-out for the savages,—even under such discouraging circumstances, the school master was in the midst of us, literally and figuratively; and the advantages of education were as widely diffused among the inhabitants of Cincinnati at that day, as at any era since, until the establishment of our free schools; and to an extent in means of imparting and acquiring knowledge, which might compare to advantage with any part of the United States, at the same period of time. The men and women of mature life of the present day, who were born here, or brought as children to the place, are living witnesses of the truth of these assertions. At the much later date of 1824, the private schools of Cincinnati had rendered the place advantageously known abroad, as furnishing uncommon facilities for acquiring education of an order unsurpassed in the west. At that period, we had a variety of male, and particularly female schools, whose reputation was known far and wide. Many of these still exist under the same teachers, and maintain their standing and patronage, even under the rival influence of the public schools since established, which furnish the means of education to the community, without expense. Nearly one half the children of our city resort to private schools,—a fact which, under attendant circumstances, is the best evidence of their efficiency and excellence. That we should have more than forty private schools here, surrounded as they are, by free schools on the one side, and the Cincinnati College and Woodward High School on the other, is a remarkable fact.

Our free schools date from 1830—31. These are the pride and glory of the place, and are always the first objects pointed out as worthy of notice, to the stranger who visits the city. Every thing connected with these institutions is calculated

to exhibit their importance and value. The school-houses, whose exterior is sufficiently illustrated by one of the plates in this publication, are edifices which, from their appearance, are frequently mistaken for churches. The inside is constructed and arranged entirely in reference to educational purposes, and so exclusively dedicated to those uses, that they are never permitted to be occupied for other objects, either in or out of tuition hours. These schools are founded not merely on the principle that all men are free and equal, but that all men's children are so likewise, and that, as it is our duty to love our neighbor as ourselves, it is our duty to provide the same benefits and blessings to his children as to our own, and thus prepare the way to perpetuate those glorious truths from age to age. These establishments result from the recognition of the fact, also, that we have all a common interest—moral, political and pecuniary—in the education of the whole community. For, if facilities are not afforded to those, who from various circumstances are tempted to neglect the education of their children, and the influence of good teaching and example which exist in our public schools do not supply the deficiency, all experience shews that a class of society is reared up every where—in large cities especially—which is continually disturbing the peace, and periling the safety of the community.

This system, then, encourages the parent to send his children to the school he is taxed to support, and he feels that he possesses, with all his neighbors, a common right to its benefits, and a common interest in its success. In these schools, the children of every class of society meet and are taught, and by affording the means of mental and moral improvement to those who would probably be otherwise destitute, the community is prepared to advantage for those new combinations in the elements of society, which are continually bringing forward into influence the talented children of the obscure; and for that change of individuals in its ranks, which is at once the distinctive character and conservative principle of our political institutions.

While these schools furnish the means of instruction to a very desirable extent already, I look forward to the period—not far distant—when the living languages will form a distinct and prominent feature of instruction. To what extent the advantages of a knowledge of the dead languages repay the labor of mind and memory, consumption of time, and expense of money devoted to their acquisition, is not for me to say: but of the value of many modern languages there can be no room for doubt. Under the constant increase of communication between ourselves and foreigners, which the advancement of society is promoting, the knowledge of French, Spanish and German—already highly desirable here, and found to be a source of convenience and pecuniary advantage,—will soon become a necessary feature in education for practical purposes.

By way of illustrating the spirit which first established and still animates these institutions, I deem it only necessary to say, that after affording the necessary facilities for progress in knowledge in our free schools during the usual tuition hours, evening schools for the winter months have been established, in which the same course of instruction, under the same class of teachers, is provided for those who are engaged as apprentices, or in day labor, at various employments. Many of these have been born and brought up at other places, where suitable instruction has not been within their reach; and the importance and value of this means of their improvement, will be readily understood and felt.

But this is not the only remedy provided for this difficulty: the trustees of the Woodward College and High School, also, in order to meet the wants of young men whose employments do not permit them to attend a day school, have opened evening schools in the college rooms, in which are taught mercantile arithmetic, book-keeping, algebra, geometry, architectural drawing, plane trigonometry with its applications, surveying; mensuration of planes and solids, particularly of carpenters', painters', masons' and bricklayers' work, &c.

Nearly eighty young men are thus accommodated, *and no charge made to those who are engaged in labor or business, during the day.* They add, in the prospectus from which I make this statement:—"If there should not be a sufficient number of applicants for gratuitous instruction, we shall receive such others as may desire to attend, on payment of the usual charges elsewhere. We especially invite those who desire to prepare themselves for future usefulness, to devote the long evenings and leisure hours to the acquisition of knowledge," &c.

I cannot extend my extracts, which would show, if made to greater length, an anxiety to press the acceptance of these facilities and privileges that is very remarkable. It will probably appear an inverted order of things, as the world usually acts, that individuals should be first sought out as beneficiaries, and if such cannot be found in numbers sufficient, pay-pupils to be admitted, afterwards. What a contrast to the worldly spirit, which seeks, first to make money by teaching, and then affords admittance gratuitously to such as cannot find the means to pay!

It may be easily conceived, that the opportunities thus afforded by a residence in the city, to educate their children, is a great inducement for many persons to settle here, and, consequently, has served to enlarge the population and increase the prosperity of Cincinnati. I found individuals, who stated that they could have done as well, or better, in a pecuniary respect, at St. Louis or New Orleans, but that the consideration I have referred to, outweighed all such motives. One man, who was on a visit to this place on business, was so forcibly impressed with the advantages the place presented for the education of his children, that on his return home, he sold off every thing and came out with his whole family, without any calculation as to what business he could undertake.—"I have," said he, "what will support us all a year, and I am determined on the removal, if I cannot get into any thing to do for one twelvemonth."

It will be seen by these statements, that our various schools and public lectures are under such regulations and arrangements, as to afford every facility to the aspirant after knowledge. Most of them are free of expense, and the residue within the reach of very limited means.

Although the manufacturing and commercial business of Cincinnati, are its most important direct pecuniary interest, a powerful indirect impulse is given to business in various ways, from our educational advantages, and to a greater extent than many persons would suppose. But if it did not contribute one dollar to the wealth of Cincinnati, the value it confers on a residence here, the elevation of character which it creates, at home and abroad, amply repay the expenditure of time, of labor, and pecuniary efforts which have been made in the great cause, by the public spirited men who have built it up to its present eminence.

Some of the gentlemen who act as trustees and visiters to the common schools, and are from Boston—one of them quite recently—have assured me, that the duties of the station are very different here, from those of the corresponding office at that place, and, as far as they can judge, any where else at the east; amounting, there, to occasional supervision and an annual examination of the schools, closed with a gala dinner for the occasion, *the whole completed in one day.* "Here," remarked one of these trustees to me, "an amount of time is devoted to the duties of my office, which it would astonish my Boston friends to learn, and I know that there are some of my colleagues who make still greater sacrifices to the cause."

Reverses of Fortunes.

Few people are aware of the ups and downs of society, beyond the present moment. We see one man rise by some fortunate conjuncture of events, to honor, power, or fortune, whose descendants, perhaps whose children, may be steeped in poverty or infamy to the very lips. But the same generation, in this case, rarely witnesses the ascent and descent of the

ladder; it is only by inquiry or recorded history, that we are called to contrast the affluence or the dignity of the past, with the destitutions or insignificance of the present.

In the course of my census travels, I found an old lady—the widow of a distinguished professor in one of our eastern cities—in such abject poverty, that a broad board stretched across an old barrel was all the table she possessed; the chairs were in keeping with the table, being sawed billets of wood. I discovered a man who had been proprietor in a large foundery, on the river Carron, in Scotland, reduced to the condition of a day laborer at iron works here. I found a descendant of a distinguished governor of one of the eastern states, and a cousin of a late governor of New Jersey, making their subsistence at washing by the day. What impressive rebukes to pride may be found in such lessons. In all these cases the individuals appeared to bear their reverses of fortune, with a suitable and becoming spirit, and some of them with such dignity and philosophy as commanded not only my sympathy but my respect.

But I found deeper grades of wretchedness that these. "The spirit of a man shall sustain his infirmity," but degradation and infamy who can bear? Yes,—some are so far sunk as to glory in their shame, or to become callous under disgrace. The daughter of a respectable clergyman in Philadelphia, and a niece of a member of congress from New York, is a public prostitute in this city, whom no remonstrances can rouse, nor recollection shame. The grandson of a general officer of the revolution, a distinguished son of Pennsylvania, is a vagabond in our city; now, and not for the first time, on the chain gang, apparently one of the most hopeless of the lost. I assisted to lift out of the gutter, in which he lay drunk, a man whom I knew years before in Pittsburg, worth, even in those days when man's wealth was counted by only tens of thousands, as much in real estate and warehouse as fifty thousand dollars. I found in another case, a man of my own age—I had left him in Philadelphia twenty-five years ago, a youth of the highest

promise, the pride and joy of his parents, and the delight and favorite of female society; he was so disfigured by intemperance, that not a vestige by which I could recall him to memory remained, and nothing but certain tones of his once musical voice and the narration of early events, which a stranger could not have known, did at last induce me to believe him any thing else than an impostor. He was so completely ruined, that it was impossible to render him any service. He has since gone down the river to Texas,—

"Texas, the needy outcast's general home."

Such is human life.

Publications.

This is a department of industry and enterprise of great extent. Books to a value exceeding two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, issued from the Cincinnati press the last year. More than one half of these in value, and almost one million volumes in number—primers, &c. not included—were school books. These, besides supplying our own wants, have superceded the rival publications of the east at various places abroad,—Detroit for example, where they are introduced into the public schools. Western Pennsylvania, western Virginia and Texas are also supplied from this market.

These books may be classified as follows:

1. Reprints for western use, of standard works. Among these are family bibles, in quarto, Josephus' Works, Rollin's Ancient History, Gibbon with Guizot's Notes, Digby's Ages of Faith, the Calvinistic and Family Libraries, large octavos.

Many of the current English publications, principally of light literature, and duodecimo size, are reprinted here likewise. The great staples for the religious community of books of doctrine and discipline, hymn books, tracts, &c., are also supplied to the great west.

2. Original publications, periodicals in magazine form and pamphlets. The Ladies' Repository and Gatherings of the West, seven thousand copies; the Family Magazine, five thousand copies, and the Western Pilot,—all large octavos: Cin-

cinnati in 1841, four thousand copies, and Western Poetical Literature, duodecimos, will serve as specimens of these.

3. Elementary works for schools. These are of every variety, both of series and single publications, and embrace primers, exercises in spelling and reading, arithmetics, grammars, geographies, dictionaries, historical narratives, music books and new testaments, with various publications of the sort, partly for schools, and partly for general reading.

The whole of what is thus stated refers to the business in this line of the last twelve months. Many of these books are copy-rights; and of the original publications, three duodecimos have gone to press within the last thirty days.

As regards raw materials, it can easily be seen, that the consumption must be immense. One establishment at Wheeling, alone, supplies this market with paper to the value of forty-five thousand dollars. Stereotyping enters largely into our publications. There are plates in three or four publishing houses alone, which are worth sixty thousand dollars.

Value of Property.

For the last twenty years, interrupted occasionally by checks for the moment, property in Cincinnati has been steadily on the advance, and even at the severest periods of panic and pressure, never declined in price. As the value of property is one of those subjects on which there is great difference of opinion every where, and different standards are applied in different places, I shall take the rents as my measure of value, and specify no price of rent, but what the same or a greater amount, could be got for the tenement if vacated at this moment.

In 1802, Ethan Stone paid Joel Williams for lots No. 89, 90, and 91, extending one hundred and fifty feet on Vine, by two hundred feet on Fourth street, two hundred and twenty dollars. Some years afterwards Mr. Stone removed to the country and sold out this property. In the progress of the canal improvements in 1839, he felt his farm so much injured that he decided to abandon it and reside in the city. With

this design he repurchased a portion of his original property in Cincinnati, sixty feet front on Vine street, by two hundred feet in depth. It should be observed, that as the Vine street front is much less valuable than that on Fourth street, and excludes the corner property, that the best part of the lot was left out in the repurchase. For this, he paid one hundred and fifty dollars per foot front, or nine thousand dollars for the lot, being at the rate of forty-five thousand dollars for the original lots, estimating the corner lot at the same price, although worth much more.

Samuel Stitt, who came here in 1796, and like most others of the early settlers, considered farming land of more value than city lots, invested his first resources in the purchase of property outside of the city. But in 1800, he purchased of colonel John Riddle—now of Mill creek township—the lot sixty feet front, on which the Exchange Hotel facing the public landing is built, for twelve hundred dollars. After deriving considerable revenue for years from the rents, he sold the property in 1833, on perpetual lease, for the same sum per annum as constituted his purchase money. Had he deferred the transaction till this date—eight years more—there can be no doubt that he could have obtained three thousand dollars per annum as a permanent ground rent, or more than one hundred and fifty per cent. advance within that short period, on the property.

In 1836, John H. Groesbeck, of this city, bought the Cincinnati Hotel property, at the corner of Broadway and Front street, at public sale, for the sum of fifty-two thousand dollars. On examining it more leisurely after it came into his possession, and ascertaining that it would cost a large sum to put it in the order he had contemplated at first, he disposed of the property, on a lease for ten years, to Joseph Darr, for four thousand dollars per annum. Mr. Darr made some petty alterations, principally in the fronts, and partitions into store rooms for clothing shops, and rented it out at seven thousand six hundred dollars a year, being the interest, at six per cent.

on one hundred and twenty-six thousand six hundred and sixty-seven dollars, or about one hundred and fifty per cent. advance upon the purchase money, made within the short space of a few months.

The original lot No. 77, corner of Main and Front streets, cost in 1789 two dollars, being in size one hundred feet on Front and two hundred feet on Main street. Major Bush of Kentucky told me, that it had been offered him by colonel Gibson, who then owned it, in 1793, for one hundred dollars. The present rent of the stores and offices, may be thus stated:

Main street property :—

Five stores rented at	$5,600
Four stores occupied by owners, which would fetch, if for rent,	4,700
Front street property :—	
Four stores and two offices,	3,950
	$14,250

being six per cent. interest on two hundred and thirty-seven thousand five hundred dollars, a sum which must therefore be the present value of the lot.

The property on the east side of Sycamore, extending on Front street towards Broadway, and being about one-sixth part of lot No. 27, which, like the other I have stated, cost two dollars, rents for two thousand eight hundred and sixty dollars, the interest at six per cent. of forty-seven thousand six hundred and sixty-seven dollars, or at the rate of two hundred and eighty-six thousand dollars, for the original premises. This is the lot on which Mr. Yeatman kept tavern for many years.

The property on Commercial Row, belonging to George W. Jones, a block of eight buildings, and with a front of one hundred feet on Main, by sixty feet on Front and Water streets, rents for six thousand five hundred dollars per annum, amounting at an interest of six per cent. to one hundred and eight thousand one hundred and sixty-seven dollars, for

about one fourth of the original lot, or at the rate of three hundred and sixty thousand five hundred and fifty-five dollars, for that which cost two dollars, fifty years ago.

Lot No. 51, at the intersection of the west side of Sycamore and Front streets, with its improvements, rents for ten thousand two hundred dollars, the interest at six per cent. of one hundred and seventy thousand dollars. This, like the last, cost two dollars originally.

The property, lot No. 135, was willed by William M'Millan, in 1804, to the Nova Cæsarea Lodge of this city. Of so little value was it considered at that comparatively late period, that the Lodge suffered it to be sold for taxes, and left it unredeemed for the same reason, a considerable period of time. It now rents for twenty-four hundred dollars, the interest at six per cent. of forty thousand dollars; on this principle of computation, its present value. I will close this article with perhaps the most remarkable case of all. Lot No. 110, at the northwest corner of Third and Main streets, after being repeatedly rejected by the original settlers, in the selection of choice lots, was taken up by Patrick Moore, who, coming rather later than the rest, was *obliged* to take this lot, for the regular price of two dollars, or pay four dollars higher up on the second table of the city, and, of course, farther from the landing. Why this region was undervalued has been already stated. Moore, after holding on until 1804, sold it to James M'Ginnis for eight hundred dollars, and M'Ginnis, later in the same year, sold out at the same price, to Robert Merrie and Peter M'Nicoll, two of our old and valuable citizens, the latter still living, and the other surviving until within four or five years. In the division of the property, Merrie received the south half, off which he sold in 1814 to J. and N. Longworth, twenty feet by one hundred, on the corner of Third and Main streets, for twenty-five hundred dollars; and a lot of the same size, just north of it, to J. W. Browne, for twenty-four hundred dollars. William T. Crissey purchased the corner lot in 1817, for four thousand dollars, and sold it in 1819 to Joseph Jonas,

for six thousand dollars. Mr. Jonas sold the property in 1828, but subsequently repurchased it during the same year, at fifteen thousand dollars, and in 1839 leased the corner, reduced to twenty by twenty-six feet, to N. Lougee, the present occupant, for the term of ten years, for two thousand dollars per annum, Mr. L. putting up the building which now stands on the premises, and holding the privilege of occupying it five years longer, on the termination of the present lease, at the rate of twenty-five hundred dollars per annum. A tenant of a small office partitioned off from this space by Mr. Lougee, rents from him for nine hundred dollars, and the cellar, occupied by a fruiterer, brings him four hundred dollars more.

Let us now put these operations into another shape, and connect with them the residue of the building—which has but one front—on Third street, so as to ascertain the rental of this very productive property.

Mr. Jonas receives two thousand dollars for the Main street building, and twenty-five hundred and ninety-two dollars for that on Third street. He thus obtains forty-five hundred and ninety-two dollars in rent, per annum, a sum, at six per cent., equal to the interest on seventy-six thousand five hundred and thirty-three dollars, thirty-three cents; and in the same proportion, making the entire lot worth seven hundred and sixty-five thousand, three hundred and thirty-three dollars; his property being just one tenth of the original lot, and that lot, like others I have cited, costing two dollars in the first instance.

The whole world may be challenged to furnish cases as remarkable of rise of property within an equal space of time,—fifty years. Indeed, the value conferred in most instances, upon the property alluded to in these sketches, by the growth of Cincinnati, and the extent to which this cause alone has enriched individuals—the great *Nong tong paw* of this city among the number—defies any parallel, except what may be found in the legend of Aladdin and his wonderful lamp.

The whole of the property to which I have referred, is improved with tenements, some of which are spacious and lofty,

and with the exception of the last instance, are all valuable and expensive. It will readily occur to some persons, that this is probably one great cause of the prodigious advances in value of property I have alluded to, sufficient, in most cases, if not in all, to account for the difference in value, between the past and the present. This, though plausible at a distance, every man here familiar with property and its value, knows to be not the fact; and that in most of the cases I have stated, *the ground alone is worth more than it is with the buildings added to it.*

This paradox is easily understood, when we reflect that the increase of value in such instances, refers principally to the mere lots, and only to the improvement in cases where its construction admits of access to the upper stories for offices, and of its subdivision on the first floor, into more store-rooms than already exist; that most of the warehouses, erected ten or fifteen years since, and now occupied on their third or fourth stories with old barrels or boxes, having been put up for other purposes, do not afford the means of making such changes to advantage, and, in general, that it is only under an entire rebuilding, that property owners can adequately meet the increased demand for tenements and offices in the crowded business regions of the city.

Improvements in prospect or in progress.

Early as is the season, our building operations have already opened with a vigor, which promises extensive results; and the probability is, that there will not be less than five hundred warehouses and private dwellings put up in the current year. This will be rather more than the regular increase in buildings from 1840. Of these a larger proportion than usual, will be of warehouses. One block on Second, between Main and Sycamore, one on Fifth, west of Walnut, one at the intersection of Sycamore and Lower-market, with a number of single buildings in various parts of the city—all intended for stores—are, at this time,—March 1st,—in various stages of pro-

gress. Several dwelling-houses,—a block at the corner of Harrison street and Broadway among the rest,—are also commenced. It is hardly necessary to add to what has been stated elsewhere in these pages, in reference to our buildings, whether for family use, or business stations, that while they are increasing in number, from year to year, they are at the same time improving in value, beauty, and adaptation to their respective purposes.

Among the *public* buildings which are contemplated to be in course of building this year is,

The Catholic Cathedral.

That large lot, one half of the block originally bounded by Plum and Western-row, and Seventh and Eighth streets, has been recently purchased by Bishop Purcell, with the design of erecting a cathedral on the premises for the use of the Roman Catholic society. The lot fronts three hundred and eighty-three feet on Eighth, by one hundred and ninety-two feet on Plum and Western-row. The plan of this building has not yet been fully determined on; but from the various designs which have been submitted to the Bishop for his sanction, and among which, I understand, his selection will finally be made, there can be no doubt that the edifice which will be constructed for that purpose, will prove an ornament to Cincinnati.

I believe that the Bishop proposes to place the front of the cathedral on Plum street, and erect contiguous to it, on Eighth street, an Orphan House, with such other buildings as may be needed for the future benevolent operations of that society,—an hospital among the rest. This last department of charitable effort, will withdraw a large portion of patients from the Commercial Hospital of the city, already in too crowded a state, as the township trustees have assured me, and will, of course, enhance the comfort and conveniences, alike of those who remain, and those who remove.

The cathedral will be commenced, I understand, this season, although from its massive character and extent, it may take two or three years to complete the edifice.

The building of a new church for the German part of the same religious community, will also be commenced this spring, on Main street beyond the canal, which, being in the heart of that population, will, no doubt, be constructed on a scale sufficiently large for all necessary purposes, and diminish the throng which has for some time been attending the present edifice on Fifth street, a building found entirely insufficient to accommodate a congregation so large and constantly increasing in numbers. At least three-fourths of the German community here are Roman Catholics.

Another public improvement of no ordinary beauty, and of an imposing appearance, from its design, commanding position, and number of buildings, of which an idea may be formed from the annexed plate, is

The Western Baptist Theological Institute—at Covington, Kentucky.

This institution was originated by the Western Baptist Education Society, and formed November 10th, 1834, by delegates to a general convention of the Baptist denomination throughout the western states of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Tennessee, Mississipi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Michigan, western Pennsylvania, and western Virginia.

Shortly after the formation of this society, its executive committee, in accordance with a provision in the constitution, purchased a tract of land in Covington, Kentucky, for the site of a theological institution. In the centre of this tract, they have located the "theological square," which contains about twelve acres, enclosed with a handsome and permanent paling fence. This square is beautifully situated on elevated ground, overlooking the cities of Cincinnati and Covington, and the town of Newport.

The plan of the building, exhibited in the engraving, as seen from the north-western corner of the square, is as follows, viz: the centre building presents the chapel, and on either side, at the distance of fifty feet, are the east and west wings of the theological building, each of which is one hundred and twenty

theological building, each of which is one hundred and twenty

feet in length by forty-six in depth, and, as will be seen by the plate, are four stories high besides the basement; at the extreme east and west ends of the east and west wings, are double two story dwellings, designed to be occupied by the four professors of the Institute. All these buildings are situated in a horizontal line running from east to west, overlooking the Ohio river and the city of Cincinnati.

In the foreground of the whole, facing the west, stands the mansion-house, a building of singular beauty and proportion, designed as the residence of the president of the institution. This building was erected in the spring and summer of 1839. The grounds around this part of the square, are highly improved and embellished with groves of forest and fruit trees and ornamental shrubbery, and the whole intersected with handsome gravel walks, exhibiting to the eye a landscape of quiet beauty, rarely surpassed.

The east wing of the theological building, is an elegant and commanding structure, erected during the summer and autumn of 1840, and will accommodate about one hundred students. The remaining buildings will be erected in conformity with the plan exhibited in the annexed plate, as they may be required, and as the means of the board will justify.

It is intended to bring this institution into operation in the course of the ensuing year; and it is the determination of the board of trustees, in conformity to the wishes of the whole Baptist community in the western states, as expressed through their delegates in convention, that it shall, at its commencement, assume a character of piety and learning in no respect inferior to similar institutions in the eastern states. The executive committee having thus located the institution and appointed its first trustees, in conformity with the provisions of the constitution of the Western Baptist Education Society, applied for, and obtained a charter from the state of Kentucky, in the winter of 1839–'40.

Its present trustees are:—Cave Johnson, S. W. Lynd, E. Robins, J. Stevens, P. S. Bush, R. W. Lee, S. Trevor.

Fuel.

The fuel consumed in this city has heretofore been principally wood; but the consumption of coal during late years has been large, and is constantly increasing, and will, in a few years, probably constitute the entire fuel—except for cooking purposes—in the place. Of this none will doubt who concur in opinion with me, that it is a material for fires superior to wood in every respect but in cleanliness. The advantages of coal are

1st. It is more portable and convenient both to receive and stow away, and to put into use in a city; a great difference in its favor over wood, which requires sawing and splitting, and takes up so much room as to put it out of the power of most housekeepers, to lay up a stock for the whole season, and exposes them constantly to that rise in the article which winter always creates.

2d. It is much cheaper: coal at 12½ cents per bushel, being about equal to wood at $1,75 cents per cord; which is only one half of the price which wood averages throughout the year.

3d. It is a safer fire than that of wood, both in burning by day and keeping alive by night. Every one is familiar with this fact.

4th. It requires less care and attention to keep it in proper order, and to preserve one uniform heat, and less labor to feed it than wood.

5th. and lastly. The facility it affords in rekindling instantaneously in the morning, after being covered up over night, is a convenience and comfort so great, as to form, in this respect alone, if there were no other ground of preference, a sufficient reason to supercede the employment of wood for fires.

It will be obvious, under these circumstances, that a very large quantity of coal must be consumed in this city. The sales from coal yards during the last year were nine hundred and thirty thousand bushels, and the probability is, that the

supplies taken direct from boats at the river, which sell on their own account, would swell this amount almost or quite to one million bushels, as the annual consumption for small manufacturing establishments, and private families in the city. To this must be added the quantity required in the large iron-works, city water-works, &c., which I estimate to be as much more, at least; one establishment alone consuming ninety-five thousand bushels of this article a year.

For this supply of coal the market depends principally on the regions of the Monongahela and Youghiogany, and the neighborhood of Wheeling. A proportion, now about fifteen per cent. and increasing, of the whole quantity, is Ohio coal from the neighborhood of Leading creek, and Pomeroy, Meigs county, in this state.

An article of such indispensable necessity, brought from so great a distance, and the supply of which is at times shut out by low water, has rendered it necessary for the citizens to make arrangements by which our families, even down to those lowest in circumstances, might be enabled to secure their purchases in the quantity which it might be convenient to receive or to pay for at one time, and at a uniform price. This is accomplished through the Cincinnati Fuel Company, by whose capital and agency, adequate supplies are laid in during the season of navigation, and distributed to the stock-holders, and to others, when this supply exceeds the wants of its own members; so as to protect the community from the extortions and fluctuations in price which the monopoly of this article in the hands of a few dealers, would be sure to produce.

I have now reached my last page, and find, to my great regret, that space is not left for several subjects of interest I particularly desired to refer to. One of them is a view of the facilities for making bar-iron here; in which I proposed to show that we have every thing necessary—capital excepted—to give this place the ascendancy over every point in the west in this manufacture. I shall avail myself of some other channel to present this interesting subject to the community. If

my view be correct, it may serve to point out a profitable investment for capitalists, and thereby remove the only obstacle that remains, to the establishment of heavy works of this sort.

It was my desire also to present some interesting statements respecting our sculptors and painters, abroad and at home; and various testimonies from the Atlantic cities, as well as from Italy, the *fiduciary* of the fine arts, to their merit and excellence.

Various interesting details I had prepared touching our colored population, are also shut out.

In reviewing the extent to which my field of labor has enlarged in the progress of these pages, and the importance of subjects which should have been fully presented to the community, the curtailment of which is rendered unavoidable by the limited size and number of my pages, I can only add with STERNE, "Let no man say, henceforth, *I will write a duodecimo.*"

APPENDIX.

A

Not having before my eyes the fear of men, "who (in the language of governeur Morris) with too much pride to study and too much wit to think, undervalue what they do not understand, and condemn what they do not comprehend," I venture the prediction, that within one hundred years from this time, Cincinnati will be the greatest city in America; and by the year of our Lord two thousand, the greatest city in the world. "How wild," says an eastern friend: "how can Cincinnati, situated nearly a thousand miles from the sea, almost in the very centre of the continent, rival our great sea-ports, Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New-Orleans?" Not so fast, my friend; perhaps it may be worth while to look to the source of your opinion, and then permit me to explain how an eastern man may be mistaken, though all his countrymen sustain his opinion. Until quite recently, the whole weight of population in these states lay along the Atlantic shore, on and near its tide waters, and a great proportion of their wealth was connected with foreign commerce, carried on through their sea-ports. These being at once the centres of domestic and foreign trade—grew rapidly—and constituted all the large towns of the country. The inference was thence drawn, that, as all our towns of greatest size were connected with foreign commerce, this constituted the only source of wealth; and that large cities could grow up no where but on the shores of the salt sea. Such had been the experience of the Americans, and the opinion founded on it was adhered to after the situation of the country in regard to trade and commerce had materially altered. It has not until lately occurred, even to many well-informed statesmen, that the internal trade of this country has become, by far, more extensive, important and profitable than the foreign. In what ratio the former exceeds the latter it is impossible now to ascertain, as it has not, unfortunately, been considered one of the appropri-

ate duties of the general government to collect the facts on which a knowledge of our internal industry and trade, to be accurate, must be based.

The annual production of the industry of Massachusetts has been ascertained to be of the value of about one hundred millions of dollars. If the industry of the whole nation were equally productive, its yearly value would be about twenty three hundred millions, (2,300,000,000) but as we know that capital is not so abundantly united with labor in many portions of the country as in Massachusetts, it would be an over estimate to make that state the basis for the whole nation.

Fifteen hundred millions is, probably, near the actual amount of our yearly earnings. Of this amount about five hundred millions is consumed and used where it is earned, without being exchanged. The balance, being one thousand millions, constitutes the subjects of exchange, and the articles that make up the domestic trade and foreign commerce of the United States. Of these the value of those which enter into our foreign commeree is on an average less than one hundred millions. For the fiscal year ending on the 30th of September last, the exports of all kinds of domestic growth were between ninety-five and ninety-six millions. This will leave upwards of nine hundred millions, or more than nine tenths, for our domestic or internal trade Supposing, then, some of our marts to be only adapted to foreign commerce, and, others exclusively confined to domestic trade, the latter would have nine times as much business as the former, and should, in consequence, be nine times as large. Although we have no great marts that do not, in some degree, partake of both, yet we have those whose situations particularly adapt them to the one or the other; and I wish it constantly borne in mind, that an adaptation to *internal trade*—other things being equal—is worth nine times as much as an adaptation to foreign commeree. It may be said, and with truth, that our great sea-ports have great advantages for domestic as well as for foreign trade. Since the peace of Europe left every nation free to use its own navigation, the trade of our Atlantic coast has, doubtless, been five times as great as that carried on with foreign nations;—as its tonage has been somewhat greater, and the number of voyages at least five to one of the foreign.

Now, what is the extent and quality of that coast, compared to the navigable river and lake coasts of the west? We will see. From the mouth of the St. Croix to Sandy

Hook, the soil, in general, though sterile, is well peopled, and in a pretty good state of cultivation. In extent, including bays, inlets, and both shores of navigable rivers, and excluding Cape Cod, which is nothing but a sand beach, this coast may be estimated at nine hundred miles. From Sandy Hook to Norfolk, including both shores of Delaware and Chesapeake bays, and their navigable inlets, and excluding the barren shore to Cape May, the coast may be computed at nine hundred miles more. And from Norfolk to the Sabine, there is a barren coast of upwards of two thousand miles, bordered, most of the way, by a sandy desert, the average width of which is not less than one hundred miles. Over this desert must be transported most of the produce and merchandise, the transit and exchange of which, constitute the trade of the coast. This barrier of nature must lessen its trade, probably, as much as one-half. It will be a liberal allowance to say, that four thousand miles of navigable coast are afforded to our navigation by the Atlantic ocean and Gulf of Mexico. Of this, only about two thousand five hundred miles, to wit, from Passamaquoddy to St. Mary's, can be said to have contributed much to the building of our great Atlantic ports. To the trade of this coast, then, are we to attribute five-sixths of the growth and business of Portland, Salem, Boston, Providence, New-York, Albany, Troy, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Richmond, Norfolk, Edenton, Wilmington, Charleston, Savannah, and a host of smaller cities and towns. Perhaps it will be said, that foreign trade is more profitable, in proportion to its amount, than domestic. But is this likely? Will not the New-York merchant be as apt to make a good bargain with a Georgian as with an Englishman, of Lancashire? Or is it an advantage to trade to have the wide obstacle of the Atlantic in its way? Do distance, and difficulty, and risk, and danger, tend to promote commercial intercourse and profitable trade? If so, the Alleganies are a singular blessing to the commercial men of our valley. "But" says our eastern friend "it is the foreign commerce that brings all the wealth to the country, and sets in motion most of the domestic trade." We will see. During the last fiscal year, foreign trade brought us seventeen millions of pounds of tea; eighty-eight millions of pounds of coffee; silk goods to the value of near sixteen millions of dollars; worsteds and linens to the value of upwards of eight millions; woolen goods, about five millions; manufactures of iron and steel, upwards of

twelve millions; watches, parts of watches, and precious stones, near two millions; wines, three millions and a half; spirits, a million and a half; sugar, upwards of seven millions; cigars, a million and a quarter; wheat, upwards of four millions; molasses, three and a half millions; cotton goods, upwards of ten millions; and china and porcelain, near two millions. Such are the leading articles of an import of one hundred and forty millions, of which twenty-one millions were re-exported. Now I would ask, is it the eating, drinking, wearing, and using the above enumerated articles that make us rich, or is it the raising the means of paying for them, that possesses this tendency? Far be it from me to deny the advantages of foreign commerce. Some of the articles above enumerated as introduced by it, add much to our substantial comfort, such as woolen and cotton goods, sugar and molasses; and others, such as iron and steel, with most of their manufactures, give much aid to our advancing arts. But I am so much of a western man as to believe, that these would be just as valuable to us, if produced in the factories of Dayton, on the plantations of Louisiana, and in the furnaces, forges, and workshops of Pennsylvania; and I cannot, for the life of me, understand why the dealing in those of foreign growth and manufacture, should have a tendency to enrich, while the dealing in the same articles of home growth and manufacture, have no such tendency.

A disposition to attribute the rapid increase of wealth, in commercial nations, mainly to foreign commerce, is not altogether peculiar to our eastern brethren; for I find it combatted, as a dangerous fallacy, by distinguished writers on political economy; particularly by Hume and Chalmers. The former maintains that the only way in which foreign commerce tends to enrich a country is by presenting tempting articles of luxury, and thereby stimulating the industry of those in whom a desire to purchase is thus excited: *the augmented industry of the nation being the only gain.* Dr. Chalmers says that "Foreign trade is not the creator of any economic interest; it is but the officiating minister of our enjoyments. Should we consent to forego these enjoyments, then, at the bidding of our will, the whole strength, at present embarked in the service of procuring them, would be transferred to other services, to the extension of the home trade; to the enlargement of our national establishments; to the service of defence, or conquest, or scientific research, or christian philanthropy." Again: "The extent of our foreign trade is, in fact, limited

by the means, or by the extent, of human maintenance in the hands of our inland consumers." Speaking of the foolish purpose of Bonaparte to cripple Britain by destroying her foreign trade, and its utter failure of effect, he says: "The truth is, that the extinction of foreign trade, in one quarter, was almost immediately followed up, either by the extension of it in another quarter, or by the extension of the home trade." "Even had every outlet abroad been obstructed, then, instead of a transference from one foreign market to another, there would just be a universal reflux towards a home market that would be extended in precise proportion with every successive abridgment which took place in our external commerce." "The destruction of our intercourse with any foreign land, between which and ourselves a prosperous and satisfactory trade may now be going on, will but stop an outlet for our commodities, and an inlet for theirs; but will not destroy the maintenance which, through a process already explained, now passes from the consumers of our imports to the manufacturers of our exports. It will influence the direction of our industry, but not the amount of it; and leave to the industrious as good a wage and as liberal a maintenance as before." "The imports and the exports mutually limit and determine each other; and, generally speaking, whatever foreign trade a country can support, it is not in virtue of an originating force from without, but in virtue of an inherent ability that resides and has its origin within the territory."

If these principles are true in their application to the British isles—small in territory, not naturally fertile, and presenting numerous natural obstacles to constructions for the promotion of internal commerce, and moreover located at the door of the richest nations of the world—with how much greater force do they apply to our country, having a territory twenty times as large, unrivalled natural means of intercommunication, with few obstacles to their indefinite multiplication by the hand of man; a fertility of soil not equalled by the old world, growing within its boundaries nearly all the productions of all the climes of the earth, and situated three thousand miles from her nearest commercial neighbor.

Will it be said, that, admitting the chief agency in building up great cities, to belong to internal industry and trade—it remains to be proved that New York, and the other great Atlantic ports, will feel less of the beneficial effects of this agency than Cincinnati and other western towns? To most men familiar with the geography and condition of the country, and

having a tolerable knowledge of political economy, any facts or reasoning to sustain the superior claims in this respect, of our cis-montane towns, would be superfluous.

But, it is presumed that this article may meet the eyes of many whose thoughts have not before been particularly called to the subject, and whose will is not already predetermined against conviction. It should be borne in mind, then, that the "*North American Valley*," as bounded by Mr. Curry, in his late able article on that subject, embraces the climate, soils and minerals usually found distributed among many nations. From the northern shores of the upper lakes, and the highest navigable points of the Mississipi and Missouri rivers, to the gulf of Mexico, nearly all the agricultural articles which contribute to the enjoyment of civilized man, are now produced, or may be produced, in profusion. The north will send to the south most of its surplus of grain, flour, provisions, including the delicate fish of the lakes, horses, and the fruits of a temperate climate,—in exchange for the sugar, rice, cotton, and the fruits of the warm south. These are but a few of the articles, the produce of the soil, which will be the subjects of commerce in this valley. The intelligent reader, whose vision can stretch a few years into our future agricultural condition, may easily supply the deficiency. Of mineral productions, which, at no distant day, will greatly tend to swell the tide of internal commerce, it will suffice merely to mention coal, iron, salt, lead, and marble. Will Boston, or New York, or Philadelphia, or Baltimore, or New Orleans, be the point selected by us for the interchange of these products? Or shall we choose some convenient central point for these great exchanges? Some persons may be found, perhaps, who will claim this for New Orleans; but the experience of the past, more than the reason of the thing, will not bear them out. Cincinnati has now more white inhabitants than that outport, although her first street was laid out, and her first log-house raised, long after New Orleans had been known as an important place of trade, and when she was already known as a considerable city; and although Cincinnati has had powerful, and, measurably, successful rivals to contend with, in the concentration of internal trade.

It is imagined by some, that the destiny of this valley has fixed it down to the almost exclusive pursuit of agriculture, ignorant that, as a general rule, in all ages of the world, and in all countries, the mouths go to the food, and not the food to the mouths. Dr. Chalmers says, "the bulkiness of food

forms one of those forces in the economic machine, which tends to equalize the population of every land with the products of its own agriculture. It does not restrain disproportion and excess in all cases; but in every large state it will be found, that wherever an excess obtains, it forms but a very small fraction of the whole population." "Each trade must have an agricultural basis to rest upon; for, in every process of industry, the first and greatest necessity is, that the workmen shall be fed." Again: "Generally speaking, the *excrescent*, (by which he means the population over and above that which the agriculture of the country can feed,) bears a very minute proportion to the natural population of a country; and almost nowhere does the commerce of a nation overleap, but by a very little way, the basis of its own agriculture." The Atlantic states, and particularly the eastern states, claim that they are to become the seats of the manufactures with which we are to be supplied; that mechanics, and artizans, and manufacturers, are not to select for their place of business the section in which the means of living are most abundant, and their manufactured articles in greatest demand, but the section which is most deficient in those means, and to which their food and fuel must, during their lives, be transported hundreds and thousands of miles, and the products of their labor be sent back the same long road for a market.

But this claim is neither sanctioned by reason, authority, nor experience. The mere statement exhibits it as unreasonable. Dr. Chalmers maintains that the "excrescent" population could not in Britain, even, with a free trade in breadstuffs, exceed one-tenth of all the inhabitants; and Britain, be it remembered, is nearer the granaries of the Baltic than is New England to the granaries of our valley; and has also greatly the advantage over the latter in the diminished expense of transportation. But the eastern states have already nearly, if not quite, attained to the maximum ratio of excrescent population, and cannot therefore greatly augment her manufactures, without a correspondent increase in agricultural production.

Most of the countries distinguished for manufactures have first laid the foundation in a highly improved agriculture.—England, the north of France, and Belgium, all naturally fertile, have a more productive husbandry than any other region of the same extent. In these same countries are also to be found the most efficient and extensive manufacturing establishments of the whole world; and it is not to be doubted that the abundance of food was the chief cause of setting them in

motion. How is it that a like cause operating here will not have the same effect? Have we not, in addition to our prolific agriculture, as many and as great natural aids for manufacturing, as any other country? Are we deficient in water-power? Look at Niagara river and falls, where all the waters of the St. Lawrence basin fall three hundred and thirty-five feet in the distance of thirty-six miles. Look at the falls in the outlet of Lake Superior, amounting to forty-four feet; and the falls of St. Anthony. Survey, also, the immense power of the water-falls in our large rivers over all our northern region; and, above all, do not fail to take into your estimate the numerous great rivers on our eastern border, each of which falls hundreds of feet in its descent westward from the Alleghanies. Most of these falls are situated near water transportation, and when they shall be fully employed in propelling machinery—why—I will leave it to posterity, living in the year of our Lord three thousand, to provide for the contingency.

And then we have beds of coal of vast extent, throughout the north-eastern and middle portions of the valley, which will suffice for driving all the steam-engines which may be wanted, even beyond the year 3000 of our era.

Will laborers be wanting? Where food is abundant and cheap, there cannot long be a deficiency of laborers. What brought our ancestors (with the exception of the few who fled from persecution) from the other side of the Atlantic, but the greater abundance of the means of subsistence on this side? What other cause has so strongly operated in the bringing to our valley the six or seven millions who now inhabit it? The cause continuing, will the effect cease? While land of unsurpassed fertility remains to be purchased, at a low rate, and the increase of agriculture in the west keeps down the relative price of food; and while the population in the old countries of Europe, and the old states of our confederacy, is so augmenting as to straiten more and more the means of living at home, and at the same time the means of removing from the one to the other are every year rendering it cheaper, easier, and more speedy; and while, moreover, the new states, in addition to the inducement of cheaper food, now offer a country with facilities of intercourse among themselves greatly improved, and with institutions civil, political and religious, already established and flourishing, are farmers, mechanics and manufacturers—the young, the active, the enterprising—no longer to be seen pouring into this exuberant valley, and making it, with their energetic industry, as in times past?

If my readers are satisfied that internal trade must have the chief agency in building up our great American cities, and that the internal trade of the great western valley will be mainly concentrated in the cities situated within its bosom, they may ask, how is this valley to furnish trade enough, within itself, to build up Cincinnati, so that, one hundred years from this time, it shall be a greater emporium than New York? In the first place I answer, that, even now, in the infancy of our growth, with a comparatively sparse population, Cincinnati is growing about as fast as New York. But let us inquire into the probable relative number of people on the Atlantic slope, and in our valley, at the end of the century which I have allowed for Cincinnati to overtake and surpass New York. Since the war of the revolution the population of our whole country has increased by a greater ratio than thirty-three and one-third per cent. for every period of ten years. Taking that ratio for the increase of the next hundred years, and taking thirteen millions as the number in 1830, the number of our people in 1938 will be upwards of two hundred and eighty-seven millions. From this we will make the liberal allowance of fifty millions to the Atlantic states, and thirty-seven millions to the region west of the Rocky Mountains—thus leaving for our valley two hundred millions. The point, then, will be reduced to the plain and easily solved question—whether two hundred millions of inhabitants will build up and sustain greater cities than forty millions. As our valley is in shape more compact than the Atlantic slope, it is more favorable to a great concentration of trade to one point. Whether that point shall be Cincinnati or Louisville, or St. Louis or Alton, it would be out of place now to discuss. I have at the outset assumed it to be Cincinnati, because that place having already with its suburbs across the river upwards of forty thousand inhabitants, by connecting my argument with that town, it has, at first blush, a less exaggerated aspect to the uninitiated, and because it may always maintain the precedence which it justly claims at present. The fact, that all the productions of a warm climate, which will be consumed by the country bordering the Lakes Erie, Huron, Ontario, and perhaps Superior, must be landed and reshipped here, to be forwarded through the Miami canal; and the productions of those lakes sent back through the same channel to the Lower Mississipi and gulf borders in return, will certainly give it, for a great length of time, a decided advantage over its rivals. But I am wandering from the main point. It yet remains to be shown how I can sus-

tain the opinion, that by the year of our Lord two thousand, Cincinnati is to become the greatest city in the world. According to the foregoing estimate, that our valley will, one hundred years from this time, number two hundred millions of people, the average per square mile, over its whole extent, would be about one hundred and forty. With all its agricultural capabilities fully developed, it will sustain nearly four times that number, which would raise our numbers up to nearly eight hundred millions. By lowering the ratio of increase for every ten years after 1940, from thirty-three and a third per cent. to twenty per cent. and calculating the increase upon that ratio up to the year two thousand, the numbers of the whole country will amount to eight hundred and ninety-four millions. During this period of sixty years, it is likely that the ratio of increase will rapidly diminish, but, as it commences with a density of only one hundred and forty to the square mile, twenty per cent. is too low for the first half, and probably as much too high for the last half of the period. I have therefore adopted it as a fair medium.

England, whose surface exhibits a considerable portion unfit for tillage, with a population of two hundred and forty to the square mile, doubles it once in forty-two years, notwithstanding the great emigration thence to other countries. If then, it be allowed, that we are to have seven or eight hundred millions inhabiting this valley, by the year two thousand, and that too mainly of the descendants of Anglo-Americans, is there much room for doubt, that such a population must have for its center of business the greatest city then existing? Is there on the earth, another region of as great extent, so fertile, so furnished with facilities for intercommunication, situated in so good a climate, and in so rapid progress of settlement and improvement by so vigorous and intelligent a population?

Let us now see what facilities for internal commerce nature has bestowed on the west; and we need not, we trust, prove, at the outset, that the bank of a navigable river is at least as favorable for the lading and unlading of produce and merchandize as the shore of the Atlantic, and that the country in its rear can have as ready and as easy access to it for purposes of trade. It will be allowed then, that, for internal trade, the country bordering the Ohio, Mississipi, and other rivers admitting steam navigation, are, at least, as well situated, as if laved by the waters of an ocean. Cincinnati being in our opinion, as before expressed, the leading city of the great western valley, we choose to connect that particularly with

our argument, not doubting, however, that other and very many great towns will grow up on the western waters.

From Pittsburg to Cincinnati, both shores of the Ohio amount to more than nine hundred miles. From Cincinnati to New Orleans, there is a river coast of the Ohio and Mississipi of more than three thousand miles. The Upper Mississipi, from the mouth of the Ohio to the falls of St. Anthony, has one thousand six hundred miles of fertile shore. The shores of that part of the Missouri which has been navigated by steam, amount to four thousand miles. One of the numerous tributaries of the Missouri, the Yellow-stone, is represented to be as large, and to afford as extensive navigation as the Ohio. The Arkansas and Red rivers, together, have not less extent of steamboatable waters than the Missouri. The shores of the Illinois, Wabash, Tennessee, Cumberland, St. Francis, White, Wachitta, and Des Moines rivers, as far only as those streams can be navigable by large steamboats, amount to about four thousand miles. Although the above enumeration leaves out a great many streams on which large steam vessels will, at some future day, ply for thousands of miles, it is believed that enough has been brought into this estimate for my purpose. Here, then, are fertile shores falling little short of twenty thousand miles, which can easily be visited by large steam vessels the greater part of the year. According to Mr. Flint, the boatable waters of the Ohio and its tributaries alone, amount to five thousand miles, and those of the Mississipi, including all its tributaries and bayous, are estimated by the same author at forty thousand miles. Taking all these streams together, they probably afford facilities for trade nearly equal in value to the same number of miles of common canals.

What reasonable man, then, having informed himself on the subject, can doubt that, in the midst of these wonderful facilities for trade, with such a soil, and peopled and peopling by the most active and enterprising, and, in some respects, intelligent population on the globe, prodigious cities must here grow up, and with a rapidity having no example on the Atlantic coast. You will look, in vain, on that border for towns exhibiting such rapid advances in wealth and population as Cincinnati, Pittsburg, and Louisville have experienced since 1825. And who can doubt that they will continue to advance in a rapidly increasing ratio, unless Providence, by some unforeseen event, should stop the tide of immigration, and dry

up the prolific sources of increase at home, which, in their wonderful fecundity, seem to insure us, at no distant day, a multitudinous population, independent of foreign supply.

But our interior cities do not depend for their development altogether on the domestic trade; they can partake, with their Atlantic sisters, of the foreign, also; and if, as some suppose, the profits of commerce increase with the distance at which it is carried on, and the difficulties which nature has thrown in its way, the western marts will have the same advantage over their eastern rivals in foreign commerce, which some claim for the latter over the former in our domestic trade. Cincinnati may use the outports of New Orleans and New York, as Paris and Vienna use those of Havre and Trieste; and it may come to pass, that steamships from Europe will enter our great lakes, and be seen booming up the Mississipi.

To add strength and conclusiveness to the above facts and comments, do our readers ask for examples? They are at hand. The first city mentioned in the Bible is Nineveh, situated on the Tigris, at least seven hundred miles from its mouth. Babylon, built not long after, was also situated far in the interior on the river Euphrates; in the fertile valley of which and of the Tigris, existed the densest population, and of course the greatest cities of that period. Indeed, most of the great cities of antiquity, some of which were of immense extent, were situated in the interior, and mostly in the valleys of large rivers, meandering through rich, alluvial territories; for example, Thebes, Memphis, and Ptolemais, the ancient and once populous capital of Egypt. Other great cities of antiquity were located in the interior, without reference to facilities to commerce by water transportation, as Ecbatana, Palmyra, Balbec, and Jerusalem. Of the cities now known as centers of commerce, a large majority will be found, on examination, to have been built and sustained, almost exclusively by domestic commerce. What country has so many great cities as China? a country which, until lately, had no foreign commerce with enlightened nations.

For the purpose of bringing the comparison home to the eyes and understandings of all, the outports and interior towns of the world, having a population of fifty thousand and upwards each, are placed side by side. It should, however, be borne in mind, that many of the great seaports have been built, and are now sustained, almost exclusively, by the trade of the nations respectively in which they are situated. Even

London, the great mart of the world, is believed to derive much the greatest part of the support of its vast population from its trade with the United Kingdom.

Outports.		*Interior towns.*			
London,	1,900,000	Pekin,	1,300,000	Paris,	900,000
Jeddo,	1,300,000	Hangtche-ou,	600,000	Benares,	600,000
Calcutta,	650,000	Sutcheon,	600,000	Macao,	500,000
Constanti-nople,	600,000	Nankin,	500,000	Ringtchin,	500,000
St. Peters-burg,	500,000	Wootch-ang,	400,000	Vienna,	350,000
Canton,	500,000	Cairo,	350,000	Patna,	320,000
Madras,	450,000	Nantch-ang,	300,000	Khaifung,	300,000
Naples,	350,000	Futchu,	300,000	Lucknow,	300,000
Dublin,	300,000	Moscow,	260,000	Berlin,	260,000
New York,	270,000	Madrid,	200,000	Delhi,	200,000
Lisbon,	250,000	Aleppo,	200,000	Mirzapore,	200,000
Glasgow,	200,000	Hyderbad,	200,000	Dacca,	200,000
Amsterdam,	200,000	Ispahan,	200,000	Yotchu,	200,000
Bombay,	200,000	Suentchu,	200,000	Huautchu,	200,000
Liverpool,	200,000	Manches-ter,	200,000	Lyons,	180,000
Philadel-phia,	180,000	Mexico,	180,000	Birming-ham,	170,000
Palermo,	170,000	Moorshe-dabad,	160,000	Milan,	160,000
Surat,	160,000	Damascus,	150,000	Cashmere,	150,000
Rio Janeiro,	150,000	Rome,	150,000	Leeds,	140,000
Manilla,	140,000	Edinburg,	140,000	Teheran,	130,000
Hamburg,	130,000	Turin,	120,000	Prague,	120,000
Bristol,	120,000	Warsaw,	120,000	Bagdad,	100,000
Marseilles,	120,000	Brussa,	100,000	Tocat,	100,000
Barcelona,	120,000	Erzeroum,	100,000	Poonah,	100,000
Copenha-gen,	120,000	Nagpore,	100,000	Ahmeda-bad,	100,000
Smyrna,	120,000	Lahore,	100,000	Baroda,	100,000
San Salvador or Bahia,	120,000	Orozein,	100,000	Candahar,	100,000
Havana,	120,000	Balfrush,	100,000	Sheffield,	100,000
Cork,	110,000	Herat,	100,000	Saigon,	100,000
Brussels,	110,000	Breslau,	100,000	Adriano-ple,	100,000
Bordeaux,	100,000	Kesho,	100,000	Rouen,	90,000
Venice,	100,000	Toulouse,	90,000	Indore,	90,000
Baltimore,	100,000	Jackato,	80,000	Tauris,	80,000
Tunis,	100,000	Bucharia,	80,000	Gwallior,	80,000
				Gallipolis,	80,000
				Munich,	80,000

Outports.				*Interior towns.*	
Nantes,	100,000	Florence,	80,000	Ghent,	80,000
Hue,	100,000	Bucharest,	80,000	Cologne,	75,000
Bangkok,	90,000	Grenada,	80,000	Ferrucka-	
Seville,	90,000	Lassa,	80,000	bad,	70,000
Gallipoli,	80,000	Morocco,	75,000	Quito,	70,000
Genoa,	80,000	Peshawen,	70,000	Guadalax-	
Stockholm,	80,000	Barreilly,	70,000	ara,	70,000
Boston,	80,000	Kœnigs-		Turgau,	70,000
Massalipatan,	75,000	burg,	70,000	Bologna,	70,000
Pernambuco,	70,000	Salonica,	70,000	Dresden,	70,000
Lima,	70,000	Bosnaserai,	70,000	Wolverhamp-	
Greenwich,	70,000	Lille,	70,000	ton,	70,000
Valencia,	66,000	Norwich,	60,000	Paisley,	60,000
Antwerp,	66,000	Santiago,	60,000	Perth,	60,000
Rotterdam,	66,000	Wilna,	60,000	Cabul,	60,000
Limerick,	66,000	Khokhan,	60,000	Samarcand,	60,000
Leghorn,	66,000	Resht,	60,000	Casween,	50,000
Dantzic,	65,000	Diarbekir,	60,000	Karahissar,	60,000
New Castle,	60,000	Mosul,	60,000	Bassora,	60,000
New Orleans,	60,000	Mecca,	60,000	Mequirez,	60,000
Batavia,	60,000	Bungalore,	60,000	Burdwan,	60,000
Aberdeen,	60,000	Aurunga-		Oldham,	58,000
Cadiz,	53,000	bad,	60,000	Verona,	56,000
Hull,	53,000	Cordova,	57,000	Frankfort,	54,000
Malaga,	52,000	Padua,	55,000	Lemberg,	52,000
Belfast,	52,000	Liege,	54,000	Kazer,	50,000
Portsmouth,	50,000	Stoke,	52,000	Strasburg,	50,000
Trieste,	50,000	Salford,	50,000	Kutaiah,	50,000
New Guata-		Amiens,	50,000	Orfa,	50,000
mala,	50,000	Trebizond,	50,000	Cuzco,	50,000
Muscat,	50,000	Tariga,	50,000	Metz,	50,000
Algiers,	50,000	Puebla,	50,000	Bath,	50,000
Columbo,	50,000	Hague,	50,000	Constanti-	
		Nottingham	50,000	na,	50,000
		Cairwan,	50,000	Gondar,	50,000
		Ava,	50,000	Rampore,	50,000
		Mysore,	50,000	Burdwar,	50,000
		Boli,	50,000	Hamah,	50,000

If it be said, that the discoveries of the polarity of the magnetic needle, the continent of America, and a water passage to India round the Cape of Good Hope, have changed the character of foreign commerce, and placed the towns engaged in

it, in a much more favorable condition, than those of the same class previous to those events, it may be replied, that the introduction of steam in coast and river navigation, and of canals and railroads, to connect and bring into easy communication the most distant portions of the most extended continents, together with a wonderfully improved system of road-making, are still more potent causes for the advancement of internal trade.

The introduction of steamboats on rivers, and the construction of canals, railways, and McAdamized roads, being of recent date, have not yet had time to produce the great results which they are inevitably destined to effect. The last ten years have been devoted to the construction of those labor-saving instruments of commerce, during which period, more has been done to facilitate internal trade, than had been effected for the thousands of years since the creation of man. These great machines are but just beginning to be used; but who will cast his vision so far into the future, and embrace with it a horizon so wide, as to comprehend their effects within the North American Valley, when their energies shall have been brought to bear over all its surface? In comparing the external with the internal commerce of other parts of the world, it should also be borne in mind, that, while many countries have territories bordering the ocean greatly superior to our Atlantic slope, no one government has an interior at all worthy a comparison with ours.

It will be observed, that, in speaking of the natural facilities for trade in "the North American Valley," I have left out of view the four or five thousand miles of rich and accessible coasts of our great lakes, and their connecting straits. The trade of these inland seas, and its connection with the Mississipi Valley, are deemed to be subjects too important to be treated only incidentally in an article of so general a nature as this. At some other time, (if they are not previously discussed by an abler hand,) I shall probably communicate some facts and observations thereupon.

The subject of our internal trade cannot but be viewed as of vast importance; and the writer is as well aware as the most fastidious reader can be, that the foregoing remarks upon it have fallen far short of its merits; but his object will have been accomplished, if his views, as herein expressed, serve to awaken the attention of reflecting men, and to urge them to a more thorough examination of its bearing on the prosperity and happiness of our glorious republic. J. W. S.

B

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iel Conahan, Jacob Snyder, Wm. C. Phillips, Peter Cooper, Robert Blake.

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Fountain—Hose. D. H. Morton, *Foreman;* Thomas Jones, *Assistant Foreman;* Thomas E. Young, Frederick Shortzman, A. Weaver, M. G. Gaston, James Wentworth, James Byington, A. F. Temple, Thomas Jones, Philip Distadt, Isaac Atkins, William Douey.

C

CENSUS OF OHIO, 1840.

Free whites.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 5	143,039	137,379	280,418
5 to 10	111,893	109,870	221,763
10 to 15	96,638	89,065	185,703
15 to 20	81,633	84,822	166,455
20 to 30	137,473	126,978	264,451
30 to 40	85,649	75,695	161,344
40 to 50	54,969	48,293	103,262
50 to 60	40,844	25,007	65,851
60 to 70	18,060	14,617	32,677
70 to 80	7,734	5,554	13,288
80 to 90	1,597	1,354	2,951
90 to 100	192	170	362
Over 100	48	20	68
Total	779,769	718,824	1,498,593

Free colored.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 10	2,523	2,601	5,124
10 to 24	2,671	2,729	5,400
24 to 36	1,717	1,631	3,348
36 to 55	1,178	1,032	2,210
55 to 100	527	464	991
Over 100	21	8	29
Total	8,637	8,465	17,102

RECAPITULATION.

Whole number of free white males	779,769
Whole number of free white females	718,824
Whole number of colored males	8,637
Whole number of colored females	8,465
Total population of Ohio	1,515,695

	White.	Colored.
Deaf and dumb	522	22
Blind	348	20
Insane and idiots at private charge	347	52
Insane and idiots at public charge	797	47
Total	2014	141

Employments.

Mining	620
Agriculture	272,662
Commerce	9,186
Manufactures and trade	650,071
Navigation of the ocean	98
Navigation of canals, lakes and rivers	3,413
Learned professions	5,362

Total number of

Pensioners for revolutionary and military services	616
Universities or colleges	16
Students in universities or colleges	1,577
Academies and grammar schools	66
Primary and common schools	4,974
Scholars in common schools	164,317
Scholars at public charge	37,249
White persons over twenty years of age who cannot read and write	34,552

D

OHIO CANAL COMMERCE.

Abstract of the business of the Ohio Canal for 1839 *and* '40.

Of property on which toll is charged by weight, there arrived at Cleveland, by way of the canal, during the past year	280,233,820 lbs.
During 1839, there arrived	186,116,267 lbs.
Being an increase of	94,117,553 lbs.

The following are the principal articles of property that arrived at Cleveland, by way of the canal, during the years 1839 and 1840:

	1839.	1840.
Bushels of wheat	1,520,477	12,151,450
Do. corn	65,825	72,842
Do. oats	15,901	22,881
Do. mineral coal	140,042	167,046
Barrels of flour	266,937	504,900
Do. pork	30,535	23,000
Do. whiskey	6,020	9,967
Pounds of butter	119,727	782,033
Do. cheese	200	22,890

	1839.	1840.
Pounds of lard	769,805	413,452
Do. bacon	1,316,273	683,499
Do. pig-iron	767,300	1,154,641
Do. iron and nails	48,659	2,242,491
Hogsheads of tobacco	327	932
Pieces of staves and heading	778,931	634,954
Cords of wood	3,070½	2,809½

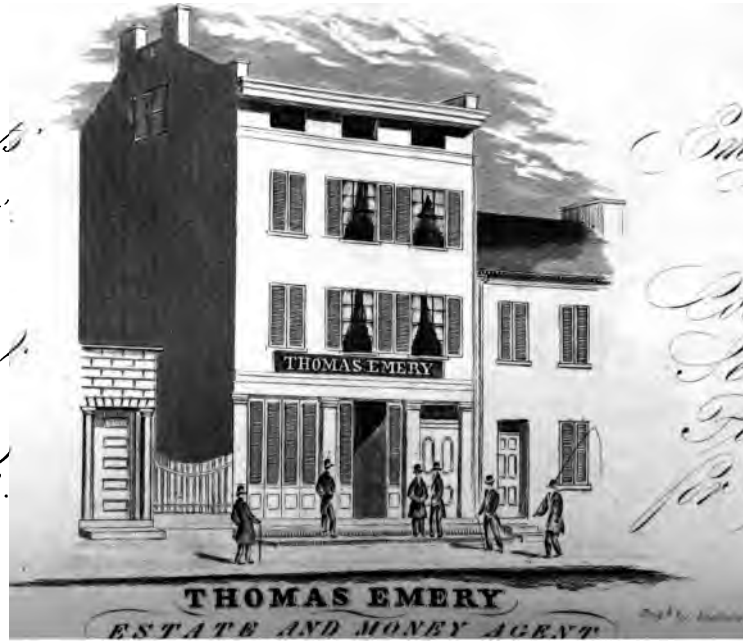
Of property on which toll is charged by weight, there were cleared at Cleveland, by way of the canal, during the past year . . . . . 42,772,233 lbs.
During the year 1839, there were cleared . . 64,342,351 lbs.

Being a decrease of . . . . . 21,570,118 lbs.

The following were the principal articles of property that were cleared at Cleveland, by way of the canal, during the years 1839 and 1840:—

	1839.	1840.
Barrels of salt	110,447	76,729
Do. lake fish	9,062	8,959
Pounds of merchandize	17,454,703	9,463,396
Do. furniture	1,623,155	1,215,167
Do. gypsum	2,631,730	1,770,046
Feet of lumber	3,050,192	1,265,656
M. of shingles	3,216½	2,560½
Pairs of millstones	30	21

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CARRIAGES, WAGONS, CARTS, DRAYS, &c.

☞ Blacksmithing in general, also. ☜

H. H. BORGMANN,

DRAPER & TAILOR.

THIRD STREET,

Opposite the Post Office,

CINCINNATI.

NUTZ & TIMPSON,

Mathematical & Philosophical

INSTRUMENT MAKERS,

Third Street, 2 doors East of the Post Office,

CINCINNATI.

PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS & APPARATUS.

G. W. COFFIN & CO.

194 COLUMBIA OR SECOND STREET,

BETWEEN BROADWAY AND LUDLOW STREETS,

CINCINNATI.

GEORGE W. COFFIN & CO.

BELL AND BRASS FOUNDERS,

No. 194

COLUMBIA OR SECOND STREET,

BETWEEN BROADWAY AND LUDLOW STREETS,

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

CHURCH, ACADEMY, STEAM-BOAT AND TAVERN

BELLS,

Composition & Brass Cocks,

HOSE, & SALT-WELL JOINTS.

Brass Castings of any weight not exceeding 3000 lbs. cast on a day's notice.

☞ Old Brass and Copper taken in exchange. ☜

CABINET, CHAIR & SOFA

Warehouse.

BARTON WHITE,

MANUFACTURER,

No. 142 Sycamore, one door above Fourth St.

CINCINNATI.

Wm. H. Ross. John Geyer.

WESTERN CHAIR MANUFACTORY.

ROSS & GEYER,

Fourth Street, 4 doors East of Main,

CINCINNATI.

SASH, BLINDS AND DOORS.

ELON FRANCISCO,

HOUSE CARPENTER AND JOINER.

JOBBING OF ALL KINDS DONE WITH PROMPTNESS.

North side of Third, between Race & Elm Sts.

CINCINNATI.

LUMBER, SHINGLES, &c.

LOUIS H. SHALLY & CO.

Corner of Race and Second Streets,

CINCINNATI.

☞ Constantly on hand all kinds of building materials. ☜

O. McDONALD,

Front Street, between Walnut and Vine,

CINCINNATI,

Makes every description of

PLANTATION WAGONS, OX CARTS,

Timber Wheels

AND HOISTING WHEELS FOR STORE HOUSES.

PROCTER & GAMBLE,

SOAP AND CANDLE

MANUFACTURERS

AND STARCH FACTORS,

224 Main Street,

CINCINNATI.

WM. HEPWORTH,

No. 300 Main Street,

Cincinnati,

Dealer in

HIDES, OIL, LEATHER, BARK, &C.

Has on hand and for sale—

25,000 lbs. best quality city tanned Sole Leather.
1,500 dried Hides of superior quality.
278 Calcutta Hides.
12,000 Horns, with a general assortment in his line.

C. W. BROOKS,

PLUMBER, PUMP AND HYDRANT MAKER,

Fifth Street, between Main and Sycamore Streets,

CINCINNATI,

Has on hand, and will furnish

CHEMICAL APPARATUS, WATER CLOSETS, BATHS & PUMPS.

☞ Orders from the country will be executed with neatness and despatch. ☜

Stock Factory

AND

GENTLEMEN'S LINEN STORE.

C. E. MORRIS,

LEVASSOR'S ROW, CORNER LOWER MARKET AND BROADWAY,

CINCINNATI,

Manufactures and keeps constantly for sale every article in this line.

WESTERN PRINTING INK

FACTORY,

EAST SIDE OF THE CANAL, HEAD OF EIGHTH STREET,

CINCINNATI.

Messrs. WITHAM & SCHARIT respectfully announce that they have sufficiently completed the above establishment, to enable them to manufacture every description of Black Ink in quantities sufficiently large to supply the market of the western and southern country, and at least thirty per cent. cheaper than an article of eastern manufacture, and of equal quality—thus at once obviating the expense, delay, disappointment and consequent loss to printers in not being able to procure a constant supply from the east.

The craft are informed that this is no experiment, as one of the partners is a printer and has had a practical knowledge of the manufacturing of ink for the last eight years.

PRICES.

News Ink, per lb.	25	Fine Job Ink, per lb.	1,00
Common Book Ink, per lb.	37 1-2	Superfine Job Ink, per lb.	2,00
Best Book Ink, per lb.	50	Superfine Card Ink, per lb.	2,50

Colors will shortly be manufactured at proportionable prices. Agencies will be granted to respectable houses throughout the south and west, to whom any quantity will be furnished at the shortest notice.

JOHN T. WITHAM,
AUGUSTUS W. SCHARIT.

CERTIFICATE.

This is to certify that we, the undersigners, have used News Ink manufactured by Messrs. WITHAM & SCHARIT, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and sold by them at twenty-five cents per pound. We pronounce the same to be good and suitable for all the purposes of newspaper work. We consider that the article we have used is a sufficient guarantee that Messrs. Witham & Scharit will be able to produce the various qualities of Ink, equal to other manufactures, and at *least thirty per cent. cheaper*.

WILLIAM OVEREND, Morgan's Power Press Office.
CALVIN W. STARBUCK, Daily Times Office.
JOHN WHETSTONE, Gazette Job Office.
DAWSON & FISHER, Advertiser & Journal.
WM. L. MENDENHALL, Star in the West.

SIGN PAINTING.

T. B. WESTERN,

Walnut Street, between Third & Fourth Streets,

OPPOSITE BAKER STREET,

Cincinnati.

All kinds of Sign and Ornamental Painting, Military Standards, Badges, &c.

WARREN RICHARDS,

MANUFACTURER OF

VENITIAN BLIND CHISELS,

Home Street,

BETWEEN FOURTH AND FIFTH, AND ELM AND PLUM STREETS,

CINCINNATI.

☞ Stamps and Brands cut to order. ☜

JAMES HOWARTH.

FLORIST AND EXOTIC CULTIVATOR,

Corner of Plum and Seventh Streets,

CINCINNATI.

KEEPS on hand for sale on the most reasonable terms, an extensive assortment of Flowers, Plants, Fruit and Shade Trees and Shrubbery. Cut flowers at all seasons. Orders from a distance promptly attended to, and trees, &c., carefully packed.

PAPER WAREHOUSE.

THE subscriber keeps constantly on hand at his warehouse, No. 221, Main street, between Fifth and Sixth streets, a general assortment of paper, viz.—

Double-medium, Imperial, Super-royal, and Medium, Printing.
Yellow, blue, green and pink, printing.
Flat Medium, white and assorted colors, for steam-boat bills.
Foolscap, Nos. 1, 2 & 3,—ruled and plain.
Letter, No. 1 and extra fine.
Map, Drawing, Lithographic, and Copperplate paper.
Hardware and Cotton-yarn Wrapping paper.
Common Wrapping, various sizes—Bonnet Boards.

—ALSO—

Bank-note and Tissue paper made to order.

Paper of any required quality and size made to order, at short notice.

JAMES GRAHAM,
Cincinnati, March 1, 1841. No. 221, Main street.

NERVE AND BONE LINIMENT,

Superior Blue Writing Fluid,

BLACK INK, PATENT MEDICINES, &C.

THE subscriber is manufacturing and has constantly for sale, at the very lowest prices for cash, or approved credit—Nerve and Bone Liniment, Superior Blue Writing Fluid, Fine Black Ink, Lemon Syrup, Pepper Sauce, Soda and Seidlitz Powders, Bateman's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, British Oil, Haarlem Oil, Bear's Oil, Japan Shoe Varnish, Lee's Pills, Essences, Opodeldocs, &c.

Together with a general assortment of Drugs and Medicines, to which the attention of country merchants is invited.

JAMES J. BUTLER,
Cincinnati, March 1, 1841. 221, Main street.

SHUMARD'S

UNRIVALED PASTE BLACKING,

WHICH has for ten years given satisfaction to consumers in this market, is manufactured at 221, Main street, and sold *wholesale at low prices*, according to quantity, in this and various western and southern cities. Orders to any extent supplied by

JAMES J. BUTLER,
Cincinnati, March 1, 1841. No. 221, Main street.

IVORY BLACK manufactured and for sale as above.

AGENTS FOR BLACKING.

Louisville, Ky.----------Wilson, Pettet & Smith.
St. Louis, Mo.----------H. L. Hoffman.
Alton, Ill.----------Marsh, Hankinson, & Co.
Memphis, Tenn.----------Dr. William Rives.
Nashville, Tenn.----------William W. Berry.
Vicksburg, Miss.----------O. O. Woodman.
Natchez, Miss.----------J. S. Wilson.
New Orleans, La.----------Arthur, Fulton, & Co.
Mobile, Ala.----------Oliver S. Beers.

SCHOOL BOOK STORE
and
PAPER WAREHOUSE,

SIGN OF THE FRANKLIN HEAD,



NO. 10 LOWER MARKET ST.
CINCINNATI.

J. W. ELY.

PUBLISHES & has for sale at Wholesale and Retail, the most extensive and valuable collection of SCHOOL BOOKS to be found in the western country, which he offers to his customers and to the public on his usual liberal terms.

ALSO

BLANK-BOOKS of every description,

WRITING, WRAPPING AND PRINTING

PAPER,

STATIONERY OF ALL KINDS,

BINDING MATERIALS, &C. &C.

Constantly on hand, and for sale as above.

N. B. RAGS WANTED, for which the highest price, in Cash, will at all times be given.

SHEPARD & STEARNS,

Stereotype Founders and Printers,

THIRD STREET,

Opposite the Post-Office,

CINCINNATI,

BEING SUPPLIED WITH A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF TYPE AND OTHER MATERIALS, ARE PREPARED TO EXECUTE THE

STEREOTYPING AND PRINTING

OF

Books, Pamphlets, Almanacs, Xylographic Work,

And Jobs of all kinds,

In any manner that may be required, and with dispatch.

THEY HAVING BEEN APPOINTED AGENTS FOR

Wm. Hagar & Co.'s Type Foundry, New-York,

Will always be supplied with the latest style of

FANCY TYPE, FLOWERS, CUTS, &c., and will execute orders for any amount of **Book and Newspaper TYPE,** or other Apparatus for Printing, from the above well known establishment, on as favorable terms as they can be obtained in the Eastern Cities.

Stereotype Blocks, Printers' Furniture, &c., furnished to order.

SAMUEL LUNSDEN.

Manufacturer of

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS AND SHOES,

No. 239 MAIN STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH,

CINCINNATI.

First Premium Boots.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, June 27th, 1840.

The first Premium for Boots was awarded to Samuel Lunsden by Samuel Martin, John Hudson, Jesse O'Niell, Henry Sanders, Henry M'Grew, Matthew Redman, Charles Thomas, Judges.

HENRY BOYD,

MANUFACTURER OF

PATENTED RIGHT & LEFT

Wood Screw and Swelled Rail

BEDSTEADS,

NORTH WEST CORNER OF BROADWAY & EIGHTH STREETS,

CINCINNATI,

Would respectfully inform all those who wish to purchase a superior article of furniture in BEDSTEADS, to call at the wareroom of the subscriber, corner of Broadway and Eighth Streets, and examine for themselves. This newly invented Bedstead is warranted to be superior to any other ever offered in the West:—possessing the following decided advantages over all others heretofore in use:—they can be put up or taken apart in one fourth the time that is required to do the same with others, without the possibility of a mistake;—are more firm and less apt to become loose and worthless, and without a single harbor for vermin. As soon as their superiority over the common kind becomes known and duly appreciated, they must of necessity take the place of those now in use.

J. FIIALKOWSKI,

From Warsaw, Poland,

BRASS FOUNDER

AND

FINISHER,

Broadway, between Fourth and Fifth streets,

CINCINNATI.

FANCY WORK IN BRASS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

W. & E. WISWELL,

LOOKING-GLASS & PICTURE FRAME

MANUFACTURERS,

NO. 151 MAIN,

Between Third and Fourth streets,

CINCINNATI.

Looking-glasses of every variety of pattern, at Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest eastern prices. Portrait and Picture Frames made to order. Old Frames re-gilt, Plates set, and Looking-glass Plates of all sizes for sale.

GEORGE W. PHILLIPS,

TANNER AND CURRIER,

And Wholesale dealer in

HIDES, OIL AND LEATHER,

NO. 20, MAIN STREET,

Cincinnati.

PIANO FORTE MANUFACTORY.

THOS. R. BLACKBURN.

EAST SIDE BROADWAY,

BETWEEN SEVENTH & EIGHTH STS.

CINCINNATI.

JOHN BRITTING,

PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURER

AND IMPORTER OF

VIENNA PIANOS,

North East Corner of Vine & Canal Sts.

CINCINNATI.

[All orders for tuning and repairing will be thankfully received.

JONES & RAMMELSBERG,

Manufacturers of

CABINET WARE,

of every description,

18 EAST FOURTH STREET,

CINCINNATI.

SIDNEY S. JACKSON,

Nurseryman, Florist and Seedsman,

GREENE TOWNSHIP, HAMILTON COUNTY, OHIO:

AND

SAMUEL SILSBEE,

CINCINNATI.

Horticultural Warehouse Agent and Salesman,

WOULD call the attention of Florists, Horticulturists, and the public generally, to the fine collection of rare and beautiful greenhouse Plants, Ornamental Evergreens, Culinary, Medicinal, and hardy Herbaceous Plants, Trees, Vines and Shrubs. FRUIT TREES AND VINES, including a large list of the most approved and finest varieties of Apple, Pear, Quince, Peach, Cherry, Plum, Currant, Gooseberry, &c.; Catawba, Isabella, Swiss or Cape, Madeira, and Missouri Black Grape; Keen & Hovey's Seedlings, Wyatt's Knevitt's, and Roseberry's Pine, Hudson's, Com. and Methuen's Scarlet monthly Strawberries. English Red Tobolsk, Common, Hybrid, Giant and Mammoth Rhubarb, or Pie-Plant. The most admired of Greenhouse and Hardy Roses, including above two hundred varieties of the Chinese, Everblooming, Musk and Tea-scented, Noisette, Climbing, Isle de Bourbon, Hybrid, Macrophylla, Perpetual, and Garden. New and choice Bulbous and Tuberous Roots, among which are a large assortment of the finest Dahlias, most of them new varieties, and all profuse bloomers. A superior list of the most beautiful of the Tulips, Hyacinth, Narcissus, Crocus, Amaryllis, Tuberose, Gladiolus, Ranunculus, Lily, &c. Ornamental, Hardy, and Greenhouse Climbers. Lophospermum, Murandias, Basellas, Superb Blue and White, Sweet-scented, Purple and Virginian Clematis, Climbing Cobea, Irish Ivy, Bignonias, &c.

It is unnecessary to specify further. The Plants have all been selected with reference to their excellence, rarity or beauty, and complete catalogues may be obtained by address or application to S. SILSBEE, at the "Horticultural Warehouse," by whom also all orders will be carefully and promptly attended to. During spring and summer a complete assortment of PLANTS will be kept at the Warehouse, and also an excellent and yearly increasing Catalogue of Jackson's Flower Seeds, constantly for sale wholesale or retail.

☞Trees, Shrubs, &c., carefully packed in moss, for transportation.☜

SIGN

AND

HOUSE PAINTING.

O. LOVELL & SON,

SECOND, BETWEEN SYCAMORE AND BROADWAY,

CINCINNATI,

Still continue to carry on the Sign and House Painting Business, and keep constantly on hand and for sale, Mixed Paints, Glass, &c., for family use.

W. T. GREENLEAF,

HAT AND CAP MANUFACTURER,

105 Main Street,

CINCINNATI, O.

Where can be found a general assortment of Russia, Fur and

SILK HATS,

Of the latest fashions,—also,

GENTLEMEN & YOUTHS'

CLOTH & FUR CAPS.

☞ Hats and Caps made to order at the shortest notice.

☞ Otter, Muskrat and Mink Skins dressed and colored in the best manner.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING,

Visiting, Professional and Mercantile Cards, Bank Checks, Notes and Bills of Exchange, Engraved & Printed.

J. BREWSTER,

Main Street, between Third and Fourth Streets,

Cincinnati,

Is prepared to execute orders for all kinds of Engraving and Printing, at short notice and on reasonable terms. He particularly recommends to Druggists and others in want of beautiful Showbills and Labels, his XYLOGRAPHIC style, which may be be done in Fancy-Colors, Gold Silver or Bronze.

CINCINNATI REPUBLICAN.

This paper is published Daily at $8 per annum,—Tri-weekly at $5, and Weekly at $2,50, payable in advance.

It is a continuation of the oldest democratic paper in the city, and will continue to advocate the cause of sound Whig politics, sound morals, and sound literature,—and has an extensive circulation throughout the United States. Particular attention is paid to the Commercial Department of the paper, and in its columns will be found *daily* an accurate bill of prices of western produce, imports and exports of the city—daily stage of water in the river—arrivals and departures of boats, &c.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

Connected with the above, we have an extensive Printing Establishment, in which we are prepared to execute any kind of Printing at short notice, as Books, Pamphlets, Cards, Handbills, Steam-boat Bills, &c. &c.

E. GRAHAM.

COLE'S

HOME-MADE BREAD.

The subscriber has just commenced the business of baking Family Bread, known as

COLE'S HOME-MADE BREAD,

AT THE CORNER OF

Fifth Street & Western Row.

Warranted to be superior to any manufactured in the city of Cincinnati. The Baking business, in all its various branches, is carried on: families and hotels can be supplied at the shortest notice. Family Groceries also kept.

F. DESIRENS,

CINCINNATI.

LIVERY

AND SALE STABLE.

STEAVENS & COLE,

Columbia (2d) Street,

BETWEEN SYCAMORE & BROADWAY,

CINCINNATI.

Keep constantly for Sale and Hire, a handsome collection of

HORSES, CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES, BUGGIES, &c.

The former well broke to harness, and the latter elegant.

☞ *Every requisite for Funerals furnished at the shortest notice.* ☜

JONATHAN MULLEN,

CORNER OF FOURTH AND SYCAMORE STS.

CINCINNATI,

MANUFACTURES & HAS FOR SALE

CURLED MAPLE, BLACK WALNUT,

Mahogany & Cherry

CHAIRS.

Also—Painted Chairs of the most modern fashions and various colors, at Wholesale and Retail.

N. B.—Hotels and Steamboats furnished on reasonable terms, and old Chairs repainted.

JONES' PATENT REVERSE LAMPS

& Camphine Oil.

WILLIAM M. JOHNSON

has opened a Store for the sale of the above

LAMPS & OIL,

Rogers' Row, Fourth Street,

WEST OF MAIN,

CINCINNATI.

The economy, brilliancy, safety and cleanliness of the light, far exceeds anything yet in use.—The citizens of Cincinnati are invited to call and examine for themselves, as it is well worthy of their notice.

☞ The light can be seen at the Henrie House, Franklin House, and many other hotels and stores in the city.

RESOR'S FOUNDERY.

W. & R. P. RESOR,

No. 25 & 27 Main Street,

CINCINNATI,

MANUFACTURERS

OF RESOR'S IMPROVED PREMIUM

COOKING STOVES.

And every description of

STOVES & GRATES FOR WOOD & COAL.

HOLLOW WARE,

And Castings of every description.

W. & R. P. RESOR.

NO. 25 & 27 MAIN STREET,

CINCINNATI.

DEALERS IN TINPLATE, COPPER,

Sheet Iron, Wire, Block Tin, Lead, Zinc,

AND OTHER METALS.

Tin-man's Tools, Machines, and a complete assortment of Trimmings.

A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

SPRING GARDEN NURSERY,

One and a half miles from Cincinnati on the Harrison turnpike.

THE proprietor, thankful for the liberal encouragement which has been extended to him, adopts this method respectfully to ask for a continuance of the same, and to inform the public that large additions have been made to his stock of trees, plants, &c.; he thinks it will be found on personal inspection to be at least equal in quality and quantity to any establishment in this vicinity, and he very respectfully invites purchasers and all admirers of such things, to visit the same. The proprietor will always be found at home in the after part of the day, when he will with great cheerfulness wait on visitors and introduce them to his *companions;* of which he expects to have a fine display in the proper season, in their best and gayest dress, to receive the smiles and approbation of their admirers, amongst which will be found the Hyacinths, Tulips, Crown Imperials, with many other bulbs, several varieties of the Pæonies, Pinks, Carnations and Dahlias, also a fine collection of choice Roses with a great variety of other flowering plants.

In his selection of fruit trees will be found a choice collection of Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum, Cherry, Quince, &c.; also Gooseberries, Currants, Raspberries, Grapes, Strawberries, &c., and amongst his evergreen trees Red Cedar, White Cedar, Savin, Juniper, White or Weymouth Pine, American Silver Fir or Balm of Gilead, Hemlock Spruce, Norway Spruce, Black Spruce, American Yew, American Arbor Vitæ, Chinese Arbor Vitæ, Yellow Pine, &c. Amongst his ornamental shade trees will be found the Catalpa, Ailanthus or Tree of Heaven, Mountain Ash, Balsam Poplar, American Aspen, Yellow Poplar or Tulip Tree, Paper Mulberry, Weeping Willow, several varieties of Dogwood, &c., with a great variety of Vines and Creepers, &c., &c.

The proprietor feels confident that articles purchased at his Nursery will give entire satisfaction, as he has spared neither expense or care in making his collection of stock. Orders for a distance packed with great care, and charges moderate; all of which receive his personal attention.

Orders left at the office of the Western Farmer and Gardener, No. 93 west side of Main, below the Western Museum (where specimens may be seen,) at the Post Office in the city, or at the Nursery, will receive immediate attention by the proprietor.

A. H. ERNST.

NEW YORK

PAINT & CHEMICAL

STORE,

No. 22 Fourth Street,

BETWEEN MAIN & SYCAMORE,

CINCINNATI.

H. S. TIEMANN,

From New York, formerly of the firm of D. F. Tiemann & Co., Color manufacturers, having opened the above establishment, will keep a constant supply, at wholesale and retail, of

Prussian Blue,
Antwerp Blue,
Celestial Blue,
Powdered Blue,
Chrome Green, No. 1,
Verditer Green,
Brunswick Green,
Mineral Green,
Emerald Green,
Marine Green,
American Vermillion,
Rose Pink,
Dutch Pink,
Chrome Yellow,
Chinese Yellow,
Lakes,
Carmines,
Chrome Green, No. 1, in oil, in 1, 2 and 5 lb. canisters,
Chrome Green, X, in 2 and 5 lb. canisters,
Brunswick Green, in oil, in 10 lb. kegs,
Permanent Green, in oil, in 14 lb. kegs.

SLIP COLORS, viz.

Blue, No. 1 and 2,
Rose Pink,
Dutch Pink,
Chrome Yellow,
Chinese Yellow,
Chrome Green,
Verditer Green,
Brunswick Green,
Lake.

☞ **Artist's Colors, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Chemicals, French and German Cologne Water, &c.**

TYPE AND STEREOTYPE FOUNDERY.

J. A. JAMES,

No. 1 Baker Street,

CINCINNATI,

Keeps on hand all articles used in a Printing Office, including

German Type of all sizes;

PRINTING INKS

Of all colors and qualities, at wholesale and retail;

PATENT SEAL PRESSES,

For Notaries and Clerks, the best article for seals in use.

STEREOTYPING

Of Books, Pamphlets, Cards, Checks, Blanks, Notes, Cuts, Xylographic work, Druggists' Labels, Patent Medicine Directions, and Jobs of all kinds, in a superior style.

INSURANCE.

LEXINGTON FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE

Insurance Company,

At Lexington, Ky.

ETNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

At Hartford, Ct., agency at

No. 12 East Front Street,

CINCINNATI,

Nath. Sawyier, Agt.

COTTON GINS AND PLANTATION SPINNING MACHINES.

JAMES PEARCE,

Manufacturer,

On the Miami Canal,

EAST OF FIFTH STREET,

CINCINNATI.

☞ Southern Planters, visiting the city, are invited to call at the Factory.

HEMP AND COTTON MACHINERY.

J. & H. PEARCE,

MANUFACTURERS,

ON THE MIAMI CANAL,

East of Fifth Street,

CINCINNATI.

☞ Contracts executed for the supply of the various Machinery employed in Hemp, Bagging and Cotton Factories.

COTTON YARNS.

J. & H. PEARCE,

MANUFACTURERS,

On the Miami Canal,

EAST OF FIFTH STREET,

CINCINNATI.

FAMILY GROCERIES.

THOMAS M'GECHIN,

No. 32 Fifth,

BETWEEN MAIN AND WALNUT STREETS,

CINCINNATI,

Keeps constantly on hand a supply of fresh and first quality

FAMILY GROCERIES,

At the lowest Cash prices.

CORN MEAL AND FEED.

J. R. CRAIG,

Manufacturer of

CORN MEAL AND CHOPPED FEED,

AT THE MIAMI CANAL,

EAST OF FIFTH STREET,

CINCINNATI.

N. P. ISLEHART & CO.

PORK PACKERS,

PRODUCE DEALERS & GENERAL

Commission Merchants,

CINCINNATI.

WM. IRWIN,

PORK PACKER & PROVISION DEALER,

COURT STREET,

BETWEEN SYCAMORE AND BROADWAY,

CINCINNATI.

EVAN TODHUNTER,

TALLOW RENDERER,

FACTORY ON DEER CREEK,

NORTH EAST OF COURT HOUSE,

CINCINNATI.

BRASS AND BELL FOUNDERY.

LEVI PARKER. ARTHUR HANKS.

PARKER AND HANKS,

NORTH SIDE OF SECOND,

BETWEEN LAWRENCE & LUDLOW STREETS,

Cincinnati,

Manufacture and have for sale every description of

BELLS,

OF THE BEST MATERIALS AND WORKMANSHIP

☞ Brass Castings of every description made to order on the shortest notice. ☜

CABINET WARE.

P. H. KNOBLAUGH,

NO. 21 WEST FOURTH STREET,

SOUTH SIDE, BETWEEN MAIN AND WALNUT STREETS,

CINCINNATI,

Manufactures and keeps constantly for sale a variety of splendid

CABINET FURNITURE,

☞ Warranted superior workmanship and materials. ☜

HENRIE HOUSE,

BY

W. H. HENRIE,

THIRD STREET,

Between Main and Sycamore,

CINCINNATI.

J. D. & S. BASCOM,

FRANKLIN HOUSE,

Main Street,

Between Third and Fourth,

CINCINNATI.

TERMS FOR TRANSIENT BOARDERS.

Single day, $1,50; two or more days, $1,25 per day; week, $8; month, $28.

Chemical Factory.

N. S. TIEMANN,

MANUFACTURER OF

CHEMICALS, PAINTS, &c.

FOURTH,

BETWEEN SMITH AND PARK STREETS,

CINCINNATI.

☞ Office Fourth, between Main and Walnut Streets. ☜

CAST STEEL AXES,

G. W. WILLIAMS,

Successor to J. Williams,

Manufacturer,

NO. 283, MAIN,

BETWEEN SIXTH AND SEVENTH STREETS,

CINCINNATI.

Also—Edge Tools, of every description, made and sold Wholesale and Retail, and Warranted.

STOKES & COBB'S

PATENT LEVER

LOCK FACTORY,

Sixth St. between Main & Walnut,

CINCINNATI.

Dwelling House Locks of every description; Store, Bank, and Prison Locks made to order and warranted safe.

N. B. Bells hung and Locks repaired.

MILITARY STORE, & FRINGE MANUFACTORY.

CHARLES LIBEAU,

Manufactures and has constantly on hand, a full assortment of

Military Trimmings & Equipments;

Also, all kinds of

FRINGE, COACH LACE, TASSELS,

and a full supply of

VENETIAN BLIND TRIMMINGS,

Consisting of Blinds, Tassels, & Cords of all colors.

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ESTABLISHED 1st OCTOBER, 1834.

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The plan of this establishment differing, in many respects, from any one now existing in this city, for the information of those who may feel desirous of becoming acquainted with some of its leading principles, the following are respectfully submitted:—

1. Notes of all the solvent Banks in the Union, are received at par, and current Paper or Silver given in return for the same, at any period agreed upon by the parties.

2. All sums of money deposited at the Exchange Bank, will be paid on demand, together with four and a half per cent. interest, per annum, from the time such sums have been deposited.

3. The industrious mechanic or laborer, who may feel disposed to place funds in the Exchange Bank, will find the proprietors always ready to assist him in any undertaking he may be disposed to enter into, whenever they can do so with safety to themselves.

4. Emigrants, and others, can have money transmitted to their friends in any part of the United States, Canada, England, Ireland, and Scotland, and every other part of Europe, on moderate terms. Arrangements have also been made for collecting money for emigrants, in any part of Europe.

To emigrants from every part of Europe, it is presumed that the Exchange Bank will be of considerable importance; inasmuch as it is the intention of the company to give every information in their power to strangers in this city and its neighborhood; and which will, on every occasion, be furnished to them free of any charge whatever.

The above are some of the leading features of this institution. The principal design is to afford facilities to industrious mechanics and others, whose business is on too small a scale to enable them to have an account with any of the Banking-Houses in this city.

Current Bank Notes and foreign Gold, of every denomination, purchased, and the highest price given.

Drafts at sight and in sums to suit purchasers, on New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New Orleans:—also, at short dates on Bremen, Paris, and London.

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REFERENCES.

Hon. Bellamy Storer, | Hon. N. G. Pendleton, | Charles Cist.

B. SIMMONS,

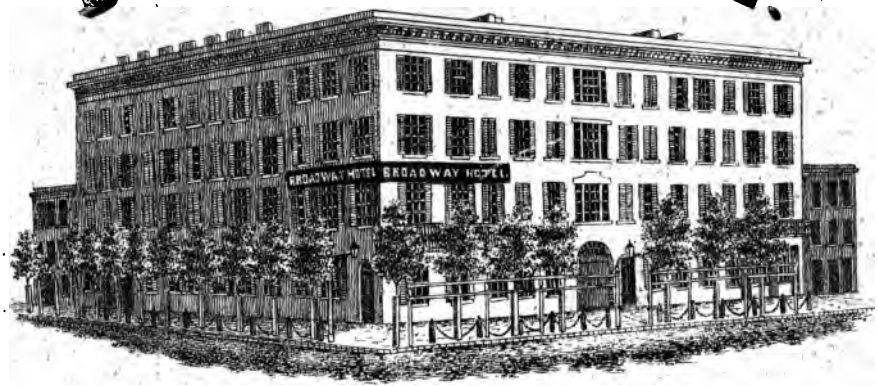
WHITE AND FANCY COLOR WASHER,

North side Sixth Street,

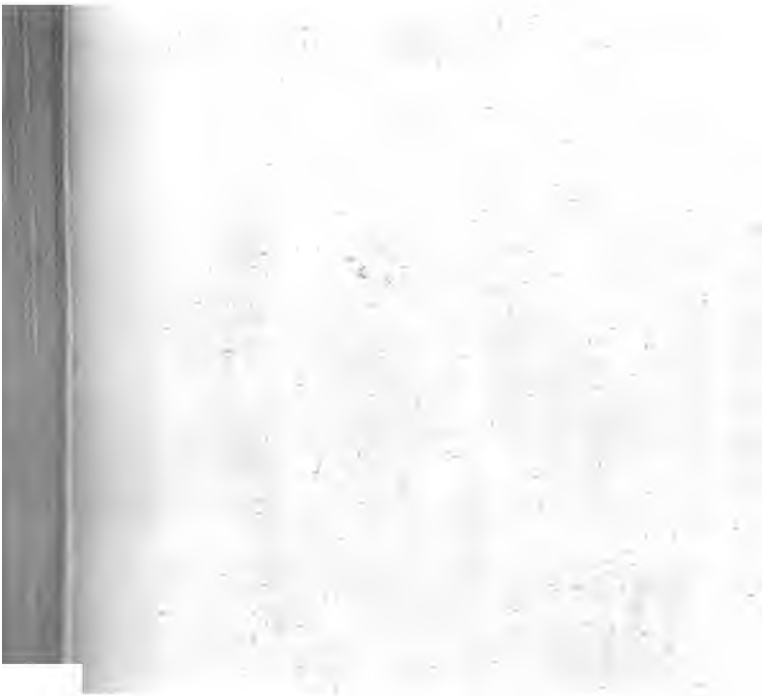
EAST OF BROADWAY AND NEAR THE CANAL,

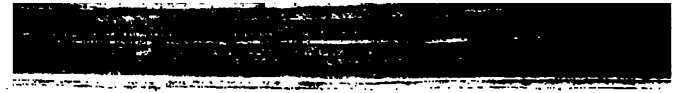
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